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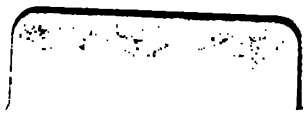
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The
AMERICAN ARMY
In the
WORLD WAR
—
A DIVISIONAL RECORD









From a Painting by Frank Holland
ON TO VICTORY

THE
AMERICAN ARMY
IN THE
WORLD WAR
A DIVISIONAL RECORD
OF THE
American Expeditionary Forces
in Europe

Compiled from Official Sources by

G. WALDO BROWNE,

Author of "In the Name of Liberty, The Story of Darkest Russia,"
"John Stark, the Hero of the Hills," "With Rogers
Rangers," "The Woodranger," "The Wolf of the
Sunapee," "History of the St.
Lawrence River," "History
of Japan," Etc.,
Etc.

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TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
Brave Boys Who Made the
Supreme Sacrifice
IN THE
WORLD WAR
THIS VOLUME IS
SINCERELY DEDICATED

INTRODUCTION

A work of this kind calls for few words of introduction. The compilers have very carefully selected their data from good authorities, generally from government reports and official documents, so the information may be relied upon as accurate. No attempt has been made to elaborate the historical facts, though succinct accounts are given of the leading battles as well as the records of the different divisions that figured in them.

The spirits of the contending forces cannot be illustrated better than in the comparison of the words of the Kaiser sent to the mother of nine sons who had sacrificed their lives for the cause in which he was engaged, and the letter written by President Lincoln to the mother who had lost five sons in the Civil War of America:

THE KAISER'S LETTER

"His Majesty, the Kaiser, hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defence of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER

"Dear Madam—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should at-

tempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

The Kaiser, it will be noticed, was "gratified," and by way of recompense sent his autographed picture, as if it would lighten the grief of the poor mother, who on account of her irreparable loss was forced to go forth upon the streets and beg for a living. Lincoln was grieved, and it did not seem to him that his portrait would lighten the sorrow of the American mother.

In this great struggle America did her part willingly, and bore her degree of sacrifice uncomplainingly. So much can be told in print, and a long list of names given, but the printed page cannot tell the complete story any more than the picture can manifest the soul of the scene. Who reads may review in imagination the awful conflict and count the stupendous cost; but he cannot feel the horror nor know the frightful price that was paid.

The painting may show him the twisted trees of Argonne Forest, but it cannot picture the suffering of the quivering forms dropped amid its debris. It may show him the bullet-bitten rocks of Verdun, but it cannot visualize the suspense of those who crouched behind these stony barriers where the German guns showered their leaden hail all about them. The artist may paint in blood-red sunsets the ruins of Rheims, the devastated valleys of St. Mihiel, the shell-shocked mountains of Vosges, the crimson lips of the bleeding Marne, the turning of the tide of battle at Belleau Wood, but he cannot reveal the phantom hosts that linger over these

battlefields; he may portray the desolation of the ruined homes, but he cannot picture the sorrow of the haggard faces looking woefully out of the windowless walls. Time, it is true, will heal the wound of war, and the springtime will strew flowers over No-Man's Land, but these cannot dispel the wraiths of crime that lurk in the background. Memory may hallow the horror of the conflict; it may make the ruins picturesque; it may enliven the terrible record with romance, but no one 'neath God's great arch of Heaven can know the awful significance of war save those who served and suffered through it.

With the months of wild battling over, the whistling bullet spent and the roar of the cannon silenced, in the calm called peace, we pause for reflection, to dream and wonder—dream why it ever was; wonder what it will bring. That typical fighter, Chinese Gordon, as he surveyed at the close of battle the field of honor, was led to exclaim: "War! O God, what a farce, were not human lives the forfeit!"

There are two intervals in a soldier's life that occupy ineffaceable plots in his memory. One of these is the moment he stands in line facing the inevitable future whose presence is the demon of death. It matters not how brave he may be inside of ten minutes, when the strain of martial music drowns the soul of fear and the thunder of the artillery transforms him into another being, he trembles now in the balance of fear and bravado. Take from war the awakening note of the bugle, the tumultuous roll of the drum, the whistle of bullets, the thunder of cannon and you have silenced the tramp of marching columns, robbed the battle of its inciting genius, and given peace in place of conflict.

The other paramount interval to him is that lonely hour when the soldier sits wrapped in the cloak of rev-

erie by his campfire, on duty it may be, but amid a silence so solemn that he is lost within himself—the hour of bivouac, when phantom troops come marching over the parade ground of memory, when the madness born of the bugle note is done. And Peace is the bivouac of War, the hour when we endeavor to conceal the horrors of battle with the flowers of forgetfulness. Dream on, O Soldier! and let us pray the day has come when the ashes of the bivouac shall be scattered to the four winds of heaven and war shall be no more.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

America's Entrance into the War	17
Causes That Led to Hostilities—Sinking of the Lusitania— Hesperian Torpedoed—President Wilson Lays History of Submarine Warfare Before Congress—Resolution of War Passed by Congress.	

CHAPTER II

The American Army in France	27
Declaration of War—General Pershing Sent to France—"Lafayette, We Are Here"—Staffs of A. E. F.—Open Warfare Training of American Troops—Disposition of Army in France Transportation of Troops.....	40
Crisis of the War.....	42
Thirteen Major Battles.....	44
Mortality of the War.....	47
The Wounded.....	49
Battle Casualties	49
Financial Cost of the War	51
Permanent Assets	53
Duration of the War.....	54

CHAPTER III

Battles in Which the American Divisions Participated.	
Aisne Defensive	58
Belleau Wood	58
Baccarat Sector.....	61
Montdidier-Noyon Defensive.....	59
Champagne-Marne Defensive	62
Aisne-Marne Offensive	70
St. Mihiel Offensive.....	85
Meuse-Argonne Offensive	91

PART II

Battle Participations of the Different Divisions.

First Division	101
Second Division	105
Third Division	109
Fourth Division	113
Fifth Division	116
Sixth Division	119
Seventh Division	120
Depot Replacement and Labor Division.....	122
Twenty-sixth Division	123
Twenty-seventh Division	126
Twenty-eighth Division	129
Twenty-ninth Division	132
Thirtieth Division	134
Thirty-first Division	137
Thirty-second Division	137
Thirty-third Division	139
Thirty-fourth Division	142
Thirty-fifth Division	143
Thirty-sixth Division	145
Thirty-seventh Division	147
Thirty-eighth Division	150
Thirty-ninth Division	150
Fortieth Division	150
Forty-first Division	151
Forty-second Division	151
Seventy-sixth Division	156
Seventy-seventh Division	156
Seventy-eighth Division	159
Seventy-ninth Division	162
Eightieth Division	164
Eighty-first Division	167
Eighty-second Division	169
Eighty-third Division	172
Eighty-eighth Division	172
Eighty-ninth Division	176
Ninetieth Division	177
Ninety-first Division	180
Ninety-second Division	182

Ninety-third Division	185
Organizations Not Assigned to Divisions	186

PART III

Campaigns in Which the Different Organizations Participated.

Aisne Defensive, France	225
Aisne Sector, France	226
Aisne-Marne Offensive, France	226
Aisne-Marne Sector, France	231
Alsace Sector, Vosges, France	231
Amiens Sector, France	231
Anould Sector, Vosges, France	232
Ansauville Sector, France	232
Argonne Sector, France	233
Arras-Bapaumme Sector, France	233
Baccarat Sector, France	233
Belfort Sector, France	234
Cambrai, France	235
Canal Sector, Belgium	235
Cantigny Sector, France	235
Center Sector Haute-Alsace, France	236
Champagne-Marne Defensive, France	237
Champagne Sector, France	239
Chateau-Thierry Sector, France	240
Chemin-des-Dames Sector, France	241
Dickbush Lake and Scherpenberg Sectors, Belgium ..	241
Esperance-Souvain Sector, Champagne, France	242
Essey and Pannes Sector, Woevre, France	242
Euvezin Sector, Toul, France	243
First British Army Sector	243
Fismes Sector, France	244
Gerardmer Sector, Vosges, France	244
Haute-Alsace Sector, France	245
Limey Sector, France	245
Lucey Sector, Toul, France	246
Lunneville Sector, Lorraine, France	246
Lys, Belgium	247
Marbache Sector, France	247
Marne Sector, France	248
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France	248
Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, France	266

North Picardy Sector, France	266
Oise-Aisne, France	266
Pannes Sector, France	268
Peronne Sector, France	269
Picardy Sector, France	269
Puneville Sector, France	269
Saizerais Sector, France	270
Somme Defensive, France	270
Somme Offensive, France	271
Somme Sector, France	272
Sommediene Sector, France	272
Sommeviller Sector, France	273
St. Die Sector, France	273
St. Mihiel Sector, France	275
St. Mihiel Offensive, France	275
Thiaucourt Sector, France	283
Thiaucourt and Troyon Sectors, St. Mihiel, France	283
Thur Sector, Vosges, France	284
Toul Sector, France	284
Toul (Boucq) Sector, France	288
Toul-Verdun Sector, France	289
Toulon Sector, France	289
Toulon-Troyon Sectors, Verdun, France	290
Troyon Sector, France	290
Verdun Sector, France	291
Vesle Sector, France	292
Villers-en-Haye Sector, France	294
Vittorio-Veneto, Italy	294
Vosges Sector, France	295
Woevre Sector, France	295
Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium	295
Ypres Sector, Belgium	297
Ypres-Lys Sector, Belgium	297
Personal Record of Service	299

ILLUSTRATIONS

On to Victory	Frontispiece
President Woodrow Wilson.....	Opp. Page 17
Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.....	Opp. Page 33
Josephus Daniels, Secretary of Navy.....	Opp. Page 49
General John J. Pershing.....	Opp. Page 65
General Robert Lee Bullard.....	Opp. Page 81
General J. G. Harbord.....	Opp. Page 97
General Charles A. Doyen.....	Opp. Page 113
General Omar Bundy.....	Opp. Page 129
General John L. Hines.....	Opp. Page 145
General Joseph T. Dickman.....	Opp. Page 161
General Clarence R. Edwards.....	Opp. Page 177
General John F. O'Ryan.....	Opp. Page 193
General W. G. Haan	Opp. Page 209
General William M. Wright	Opp. Page 225
General George W. Read.....	Opp. Page 241
General William R. Smith.....	Opp. Page 257
General George B. Duncan.....	Opp. Page 273

**American Army in the
World War**



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN THE

WORLD WAR

CHAPTER I

America's Entrance Into the War



THIS IS NOT the object of a work of this kind to trace, step by step, the entrance of this country into the great strife, still without an official name, yet aptly spoken of as The World War. Ours is a resume of records rather than of romance. Still it may be pertinent to briefly enumerate the causes that led us into the war and note the succeeding issues that carried us on, day by day, into the struggle.

Early in the maze of warfare President Wilson came out firmly with his proclamation of neutrality, though already the shadow of war had taken on an ominous deepening. The menace then was a certain and direct collusion with American rights upon the sea. Nor were these sinister attacks made by Germany

alone, but Great Britain was even more aggressive, until our government was forced to remonstrate. This remonstrance was met by evasive answers, and at one time it began to look as if, should we enter war, it would be against England rather than Germany.

This was the condition at the opening of the year 1915, and the situation grew worse, until American merchant ships were subjected to indignities that could not fail to arouse the spirit of a free people, however peacefully disposed. The excuse of the British and French naval powers that they were driven to such a course through the action of Germany, while it might mitigate the wrong, did not lessen its horrors and dangers. It also afforded, however inexcusable that might be, an excuse for Germany to thrust into the conflict the most damnable weapon of sea warfare ever invented by the evil genius of man—the submarine. While the British warship might and did often destroy the neutral vessel that crossed its path and possessed itself of its treasure, lives were spared and the damage and loss of property made good by compensation. On the other hand the submarine knew no mercy and offered no indemnity. Foe and neutral alike became a victim to its awful methods of attack and it left in its wake the loss not only of property but of human lives, without even an apology for the awful crime.

The first victim of this sinister warfare was the American vessel (merchant ship) William P. Frye, sunk in the Pacific on February 28, 1915, by a German cruiser. One month later the British passenger ship Falaba was torpedoed and sunk, when an American citizen lost his life. Remonstrance on the part of our government availed nothing, and another even month later, April 28, the American S. S. Cushing was bombed by an airplane, and three days after the Gullflight, an American ship, was sunk off the coast of the Scilly

Islands, the captain and ten of the crew losing their lives. Not satisfied with these acts, on May 7, 1915, when the Lusitania was sunk off the Old Head of Kinsale, 1,153 people out of a total list of 1,918 on board were drowned, including 114 men, women and children of American citizenship.

Three days following this murderous act the State Department sent the first of a series of notes written by the President, which have passed into history as memorable documents, but which had little or no effect upon the German powers, and the brutal warfare continued. Before the German reply to the massacre of the Lusitania, the American ship Leelaw was sunk by a German submarine and the cargo seized, though the crew was allowed to leave the doomed vessel. On August 30 a German submarine sank the Arabic near the scene of the Lusitania massacre, and of the 423 persons on board 44 lost their lives, two being Americans.

Following this action the Germans showed a little recession, and promised, through her Ambassador, that henceforth no non-combatant should be molested without previous warning and the crew and passengers allowed to escape, providing no attempt at flight or resistance was made.

Within three days the Hesperian, with 650 passengers and crew was torpedoed off Fastnet. This ship carried a gun and had on board a number of Canadian soldiers, so the affair was allowed to pass. But similar activities elsewhere, on the Mediterranean, were perpetrated, though under the Austrian flag. Among the ships torpedoed was the British S. S. Persia, carrying 392 passengers and crew, all lost. Among these hapless ones was an American consul on his way to his post.

So one dastardly deed of this kind followed another, until on March 24 a French boat plying between Folkestone and Dieppe was destroyed, and among the injured

were several Americans. The climax came a few days later, when the Sussex was torpedoed, and patience ceased to be a virtue in the face of German insolence.

April 19, 1916, the President laid before Congress the history of submarine warfare and controversy relative to same, closing his argument with the following statement:

“Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present method of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no other choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.”

The German Government yielded so far as to suspend submarine warfare for a year and the debate ended there, until a little less than a year later Germany withdrew her pledge, and announced her purpose of renewing an unrestricted sinking of all ships found. The United States quickly severed diplomatic relations. It proved that the interval of cessation from this kind of hostility had been improved by the Germans in reinforcing their depleted submarine fleet. Until now the American people had not realized the actual peril of the situation.

Simonds, in his History of the World War, says very pertinently: “It was not until the Marne had been fought and won, it was not until German invasion had been turned back and the line began to stabilize itself along the Aisne, that there crept into American comment and arrived in the American mind and conscience a new sense of appreciation, vague even yet. * * * * *

It was not until France had saved herself and the world and it became clear that the decision had been adjourned and the first German bid for victory had failed, that the American people, getting their perspective,

began slowly to estimate, to consider, to appraise the meaning of the struggle—the meaning to the world of victory or defeat for either group of nations involved. * * * * * At last, from her remote point of observation America was perceiving a conflict greater than the wars of Napoleon, more absorbing in its dramatic intensity than anything known in human experience.”

By this time, aroused by the splendor and almost miraculous victory of the Marne, many in this country who loved France, going at first singly, then by scores, and at last by hundreds, imitating the heroic example set by Lafayette and his comrades in the dark days of the American Revolution, crossed the ocean and offered their services to France. Contemporary with this many American boys enlisted in the British army. So before war was openly declared by the United States, a considerable number of her sons were engaged in the mighty conflict destined to shake the welfare of the entire world.

Another phase of the situation is to be briefly mentioned before coming to the crisis, and that is the fact that during the cessation of submarine activity, the Germans and their allies had engendered and carried out with amazing audacity and success a campaign of domestic sedition by alien propagators hitherto unequalled in history. Violence against munition plants, against shipping, and interference against communication within the country was in many cases successful, until it became evident the very structure of the government rested upon a volcano of political assumption.

In the midst of this intolerable experience, and rapidly following the breaking of diplomatic relations, which while it did not mean war indicated the trend of public action, was brought to light the startling intelligence that Germany was secretly attempting an alliance with Mexico and Japan, as witness the following note by the German Foreign Minister, Zimmermann:

Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.

On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to his plan. At the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

ZIMMERMANN

The most sanguine American people had now given up hope of maintaining neutrality longer. President Wilson called Congress to Extraordinary Session on April 2, 1917, and in his address to that body reviewed at length the long list of injuries and indignities thrust upon the American Government and people by the Germans, explaining that the course they had pursued was not only a challenge to America but to the peace and liberty of mankind. In his opinion it was the duty of Congress to declare the acts of the Imperial German Government to be the part of direct hostility against the United States, and that they be accepted as such, while the Government take the necessary steps to employ all of the country's resources and exert its power to compel the German Empire to yield to satisfactory terms. In the course of his argument the President declared:

We are glad now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate

peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German people included; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nations can make them. * * * * * It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in addressing you.

There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war—into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

But the Right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for things we have always carried nearest to our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

President Wilson's address was followed by a resolution introduced in the Senate and House declaring that a state of war with Germany existed. This resolution was adopted by the Senate on April 5, 1917, and the House concurred with the same by a vote of 373 to 50. The succeeding day, April 6, the President issued a proc-

lamation of war existing between the Imperial German Government and the United States.

If belated a year or more, the tidings sent abroad that the United States had declared hostility to Germany and was preparing to enter the great conflict reached the British troops at Arras and the weary French in the trenches like the dawning of a new day following the dark night of three years' duration. As in the darkest days of the American Revolution the glad tidings that France had concluded to throw her arms into the war as an ally, so in an intensified degree the news of an American ally awakened the drooping spirits of the European nations allied to combat Germany and her associates. This was felt the more because already the Russian Revolution had begun to disintegrate the great army of the Tsar, which was soon to be crushed by that deadly enemy, Bolshevism.

Within three days the stars and stripes waved above the Canadian troops climbing Vimy Ridge. To cheer the hearts of the wavering ranks and improve the morale of the Allied armies, General Pershing arrived in Paris, and Colonel, later General, Doyen arrived with his Marines. Not yet the American infantry. An army could not be raised and equipped at a moment's notice in a country that professed peace during the three trying years which had preceded the call to arms.

An army raised from a civilian body must be trained; arms and supplies for these troops must be manufactured for these troops and be manufactured in a country going ways of non-combatants; more than this, with a broad ocean to cross that was infested by an undersea enemy, means must be provided to safeguard the passage of these men. The burning question of the year 1917 was: could this be accomplished before the Germans should secure a decisive victory? Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, well expressed it

when he declared that it was a race between the Kaiser and Wilson.

No longer did a gulf exist between the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and France and this country. While condemned for its failure to appreciate earlier the impending crisis in Europe by these two nations, wisely or unwisely, and complaining bitterly of her lack of morality and blindness in wilfully ignoring the stern truth of the imperilled nations, one hour in the American Congress and the signature of President Wilson had cemented the bond of union between the three great democracies and relegated to forgetfulness all past misunderstandings. This fact was proclaimed to the world when the American flag waved over the Houses of Parliament where no foreign flag had ever before been seen, and the scanty body of American troops under Pershing was given a welcome no foreign troops had ever received in Europe.

The summer of 1917 was passed by the German Empire and her allies in trying to perpetrate peace terms agreeable to herself, and in recruiting her army, which had been sadly depleted during the arduous campaigns of the preceding years. If having her misgivings, which she carefully concealed, Germany still believed she was capable of winning out in the end. If ignorance had formerly existed in America relative to the seriousness of the situation in Europe, a more dense ignorance was prevalent in Germany when reckoning upon the new enemy that had entered the field so reluctantly, a reluctance that was misconstrued by them as cowardice. As has been so truthfully said, Napoleon's decision to invade Russia marked the decline of his star of destiny, so did the Kaiser's renewal of his submarine warfare as certainly make for his own disastrous downfall. While America came into the war at a late day, her swiftness of action when she had chosen her purpose

made up for this; if she came into the war ill-prepared for strife, her stern, resolute determination compensated for all this; if her apparent lack of moral support had cost her much censure, her readiness for every sacrifice now atoned for past mistakes, and these three together presaged the victories of the summer of 1918.

CHAPTER II

The American Army in France

The United States of America declared war against Germany April 6, 1917, and Major General John J. Pershing was made Commander-in-Chief of the proposed American Expeditionary Forces. To receive these troops upon their arrival overseas he sailed for Europe May 25, on the S. S. Baltic, accompanied by a staff of 53 officers and 146 enlisted men. The Baltic arrived at Liverpool on June 8, where General Pershing was received with a guard of honor composed of one of the finest British regiments in the army, and as he stepped down the gangplank the regimental band played The Star Spangled Banner. As soon as the formal ceremonies were concluded, the entire party started by train for London.

In this last city the little vanguard of the A. E. F. was paid high honors amid scenes of general rejoicing, and the news was flashed in every direction telling the English people that the Americans had come. Among those who gave the glad hand to General Pershing was King George, and his words of welcome rang with good cheer.

The few days passed by General Pershing in London, outside of the formalities of reception bestowed upon him with a hearty zest, were devoted to observation of the British army methods.

On the morning of June 13, 1917, the American commander landed on French soil, the first American soldier to step upon European shores to conduct war. On the dock at Boulogne a French regiment in horizon blue battle uniforms awaited the arrival of the foremost of the long-looked for troops, according them a rousing welcome. Upon reaching Paris, General Pershing and his men were wildly cheered, and escorted from the station to their temporary headquarters by a guard of honor, while the band played The Star Spangled Banner and the Marseillaise. Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, M. Painleve, Minister of War, Generals Foch and Dutail and Ambassador Sharp, with many other high dignitaries, were on hand to meet the first Americans to arrive in France. Among the numerous receptions he mingled in General Pershing found time to visit the tomb of the great French patriot, Lafayette, placing a wreath of American Beauty roses above his resting place, while he is credited with the century-speaking announcement:

"Lafayette, we are here!"

Henceforth General Pershing devoted his entire time to organizing the headquarters of the A. E. F., and planning for the care and disposition of an American Army of two million men. In order to facilitate the handling of such a vast body of men, the Staff of the General Headquarters was divided into three sections or parts, and, this arrangement found to be unsatisfactory, the number was increased to five, viz.: G-1, Section of Administration, which looked after supplies, transportation, storage and replenishment of men and animals; G-2, Intelligence, devoted to acquiring knowledge of the situation, particularly of the enemy, preparation of

maps, charts, and dissemination of propaganda; G-3, Operations, pertaining to the employment of all troops; G-4, Co-ordination, that is, the distribution of supplies, replacements and ammunition; G-5, Training, which meant having charge of schools and inspection as well as training of the men.

The Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces was given three principal heads: the General, Technical and the Administrative staffs. The command of the entire organization came through the General Staff. The chiefs of the various sections were the Assistant Chiefs of the staff for their section, and dealt directly with the Chief of Staff, who commanded them. These chiefs of sections were his assistants and handled the five subdivisions already mentioned. The most important duty of the staff was to assist troops in preparation for and in combat.

September 1, the headquarters of the A. E. F. was moved from Paris to Chaumont Haute Marne, placing the American lines of communications midway between the great base depots of Bourges and Tours and the front. Paris was still the centre of the French supply lines. General Pershing established his headquarters on September 3 in the now famous Room 51 in Building "B" of the French barracks. Chaumont is a pretty little French garrison city on the headwaters of the River Marne, and the huge stone barracks offered good facilities for the installation of the big staff which must necessarily be required to manage the two million troops expected to be made in readiness for the campaigns to follow.

From the landing on European soil in June, 1917, of the first unit of the American troops until September, 1918, a period of almost fourteen months, the American G. H. Q. did not come into actual command of a sector at the front. Yet this was a busy period for soldiers

and officers. The paramount issue of the day was in training the American yeomanry so it might become the efficient fighter it was destined to be. A mighty educational system was immediately organized, and as rapidly as they arrived the new divisions were instructed in the very latest tactics of war, many of these acquired in the bitter experiences of the previous three years. This system was founded upon the experiences of the British and French. One of the first big problems was found to be to train officers so they could train men.

Somewhat in the nature of an experiment the first American Division to arrive in France was split up with a French division and trained under its control, but this not proving entirely satisfactory it had to be abandoned, so this and succeeding divisions were given a careful supervision by the training section of the General Staff. Originally it was planned to give each division three months of training, but the spring drive of the Germans made it necessary to reduce this time to four weeks—four strenuous weeks they were.

All through this stage of preparation there never appeared any doubt of the result, and the training of the American forces was largely for the offensive. With this continual emphasis was laid on the importance of rifle practice, the good judgment of which was vindicated in the rifle fire of the American gunners in the Battle of the Marne in the following July.

While these early arrangements were being made to meet the expected troops in France, everything was being done in this country to forward the movement. When the war was declared there were only 200,000 men in the army. Two-thirds of these were Regulars and one-third National Guardsmen, who had recently been called to Federal service for duty along the Mexican frontier.

The summer and autumn months of 1917 formed a

precarious period on the battle front. Victory for the Allies now seemed to be promised. In April the British began their successful offensives at Vimy Ridge in Flanders. The French captured Craonne. General Petain was made commander-in-chief of the French forces. In May the Italians opened their great advance towards Triest. June 2 the British took Messines Ridge.

Within a month the Russian Army, which for some time had been wavering in a state of uncertainty, began an offensive under Kerensky. Altogether the Allies were apparently on the way to ultimate victory.

This seemed more evident from the fact that the Germans, with a certain amount of disaffection among the Austrians, were on the verge of dissolution. July 19 the Reichstag offered terms of peace, though such terms as could not be honorably accepted by the Allies. Still there was talk of peace in the air, and while this was going on the Hindenburg line on the Western front was wavering. The Germans had lost in the diplomatic battle with Russia, and to make their case more hopeless, their submarine warfare was weakening.

Then the British won a victory in Flanders, and in November the French dealt the Germans a furious blow at Chemin des Dames, while the British stormed Passchendaele Ridge on the 6th. In the midst of this promising outlook a sweeping change came over the situation. The British and French victories and Italian drives were offset by the widespread Russian mutiny and retreat, which freed more than 62 divisions of the German Army on the Eastern front. These swung to the West once more giving a preponderance in numbers and armament on the Western front. The movements of the Allies were changed from an offensive to a defensive. The German attack at Cambrai, which proved so disastrous to the British, showed that the Army of the Kaiser was still far from being defeated.

To add to the seriousness of the situation of the Allies, Italy had been forced to recall her troops largely from the Western front, to try and stem the tide of Austrian invasion. Everywhere was gloom and depression and forebodings for the outcome of the winter. When the contending armies, on account of the inclemency of the weather went into winter headquarters, Thomas in his History of the A. E. F., says truthfully:

“That winter of 1917-18 in Lorraine will ever be remembered by those four divisions for the intense suffering it entailed. The training of the American Army was immediately put on a slightly different basis, and while trench warfare was studied, all the practice marches, all the maneuvers in the snow and rainstorms of that excessively cold winter were in preparation for open warfare.

“To practically everyone in the American Army this appeared to be folly. Officers returning from the British schools were full of the new British plan of defense—the policy of ‘let them come on’, which was to prove so costly to the British in the spring drive—the British machine-gun defense in trench warfare. The French also were practicing the niceties of trench warfare, and the plan of the ‘yielding defense’ was put forth in mid-winter, and at once, throughout the French sectors, work was begun on second and third lines of defense with barbed wire ten miles behind the front.

“Meanwhile, in the sleet and bitter cold, through snow and over the frozen hills of Lorraine, during that awful winter, the Americans were practicing open warfare. Each evening the junior officers would gather in one room, each bringing with him his precious armful of wood, and while they vainly tried to get warm, they would pour out their troubles which almost amounted to mutiny. They talked—as junior officers always do, in a cock-sure way of youthful enthusiasm—of the use-



NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR

lessness of 'chasing the Indians,' of generals who 'had learned nothing since Custer,' and apparently couldn't learn, and who did not know that every German artillery shot was plotted days in advance. Night after night in the miserable frozen billets, the junior officers of the 1st Division (for it was the 1st on whom experiments were always tried) poured forth their woes over the incompetence of generals who taught open warfare and attack 'when any fool could see that it was the Germans and not us, who were going to attack.' And still American G. H. Q. insisted upon open warfare; and now those officers of the 1st Division who are still alive, who suffered those horrors of open warfare that winter of 1917-18 in Lorraine, realize that General Pershing, who insisted upon it, was the wisest of them all, for every moment of this training proved later that it was justified. The actual tactics may have been antiquated; but the confidence and ability it gave to those officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 1st, and all succeeding divisions, in the use of unfamiliar ground, in fighting in the open, in establishing and maintaining contact, and in ever pushing onward, was what enabled the American divisions, green and unused as they were to the tactics of war, to fill the breach in defense, and then, on July 18, to take up that most glorious unrelenting offensive which never stopped until the Germans asked for peace.

"Too much credit cannot be given to General Pershing and to the General Staff for clinging to their American creed of open warfare, not of defense, but of offense, in the face of utter discouragement.

"Those four divisions, who underwent this trial, will never forget that winter of maneuvers, which developed the toughest army, physically and mentally, in the world.

"Of food there was plenty, but of all other supplies

there was the greatest scarcity. Shoes, for example, were almost impossible to obtain, for many reasons. The chief among these was that in order to keep warm, each soldier was wearing two pairs of heavy knitted socks, and this added to the cold and wet and exceptionally heavy packs, which increased the average foot two and three sizes, made the call for shoes much bigger than those sent over according to the old standards. There were plenty of small shoes, but the order for the larger sizes had to go back over such a long line of communication that it was late in the spring before the divisions were fully supplied."

This was but one item, while the training went on, and every man in the army of the American Ally had to be counted. Early in the new year, January 15, 1918, the 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments, the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division (Regular) was sent under Gen. George B. Duncan to relieve the French in the northwest sector of Toul, where the final training was to be made. This became known as the "American Sector." The command of the French here was finally given over to the Americans, who decided to enliven what had been a quiet sector. Accordingly General Summerall, in command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, increased the firing schedules. The Germans were quick to awaken to this fact.

A low, marshy valley lay in front of the forward line, so the trenches were certain to be filled with slimy mud at nightfall, which would require hours of hard work to clear of their debris. Behind this line was a rise or ridge of land which constituted the watershed of this section, while almost parallel to this ran the national highway which connected Rambucourt and towns adjoining with Pont-a-Mousson and district beyond. This road, distinguished by its elevated position and

twin rows of ancient trees, was the only route of transport for the forces stationed in this vicinity.

Separated from this position of the American forces by a wide marsh, on the hillside beyond were the front lines of the German Army, while above this ground rose Mont Sec almost five hundred feet. From the top of the isolated, conical peak the Germans were able to watch every movement of the Americans, and as well as being an observation post commanding a view of the surrounding country for many miles, it was a fortress that could not be assailed with any hope of success.

It was here in the maze of old abandoned trenches, with the marshes of No Man's Land between, that the American Army in France had its beginning in patrol duty. "The Americans were very brave, while the Germans were very skillful." The experience obtained here was costly, but it proved a warning for future action.

The second division to go to the line for its final training was the 26th Division, or New England National Guard, which was assigned to the Eleventh French Army Corps, and sent to the famous sector of Chemin des Dames, which connected Soissons with Rheims, and extended for about 25 miles. March 20, 1918, this division was ordered to proceed to the Barsur-Aube area, near Chaumont. For gallantry of action many of the officers of this division had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre, while others had been recommended for the American D. S. C.

The 42d Division, known as the "Rainbow" Division of National Guards, was assigned to the Seventh French Army Corps, and ordered to the "Baccarat Sector," in the Vosges Mountain near Lunenville. This division went into line February 16, 1918. This sector extended from the forests of Elieux to the village of Badonciller, along the border of Bois Banal to the southern edge of

Bois des Pretes, a distance of 15 kilometers. This was a beautiful section of valleys and hills covered with woods. Protected by the mountains on the German side this retreat was comparatively free from an offensive, an ideal place for rest. This sector, as well as that of Toul, became a noted training school for the American Army. Pleasant memories linger yet with those who were so fortunate as to be stationed here. In one respect the method employed here was different from those elsewhere. The various units of the Rainbow Division were assigned to different French divisions for training, these branches of the French Army being the redoubtable 41st, 164th, 14th and 128th. Eventually the American forces came into command of the position and the French retired.

If resting in a quiet sector, the Americans were not slow in arousing the enemy by patrolling and raiding the German trenches, the result being a number of prisoners.

The fourth combat division to go into training was the 2nd Division, made up from the Regular Army and the Marines. This division was assigned by the French to the western side of the St. Mihiel salient, near Verdun. The holding of these grounds was no sinecure, and the 2nd Division suffered its share of casualties, while displaying signal courage. This was especially true of Companies "I" and "L" of the Ninth Infantry during a bitter German raid, when the "Sturm Truppen,"* five hundred strong thought to surprise and overpower the Americans. So adroitly planned was the raid that a considerable number of the enemy disguised by French

*"Sturm Truppen," rather derisively known to the Allies as "Hindenburg's Traveling Circus," was a body of picked German shock troops, whose duty it was to deliver predatory raids at intervals. They were obstinate fighters and were usually re-inforced by a strong support.

uniforms, managed to get inside the lines. Then, according to prearranged plans, these daring spirits gave the gas alarms, and simultaneously the main body of the raiders plunged through the intense barrage and leaped into the American trenches. Amid the confusion and hand-to-hand grapple with the unexpected assailants the men of the Ninth gallantly stood their ground. Recovering quickly from the shock of the surprise, with enemies in their midst and on every quarter, the Americans fought like heroes, and the Germans were repulsed leaving 65 dead and eighteen prisoners in the American trenches. While the Boche captured nine, one of them a battalion surgeon, the victory was a decisive one for the Americans.

The 1st Division in the Toul Sector was relieved on April 4 by the New England National Guard, the 26th Division, and the former was assembled to defend Toul. Three sectors were now held by veteran American divisions.

Another division was added to those already mentioned, and consisted of the 32d Division, made up of the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin under command of Major General W. G. Haan. This division was stationed at Prauthory, Haute Marne, which was designated as the 10th Training Area. The division was designated as a Replacement Division of the First Corps. Inside of four weeks the activity of the troops made it necessary to employ all troops for combat duty, so this was made an active division.

While the experiences of a large number of men must be diversified and no strict calculation can be made in regard to any particular phase of service, yet the average period of training given the American soldiers before being sent overseas was six months. Upon arriving in France he was trained two months before

entering the battle line, and then given another month in some quiet sector before participating in earnest fighting. This computation applies to the training of the 1,400,000 men who experienced actual fighting in France.

The typical division of the American Army which constituted the combat unit was composed of 1,000 officers and 27,000 men. Before the signing of the armistice November 11, 1918, 42 American divisions had been trained and sent overseas, while the training of twelve more was well advanced, and four others were being organized. The plans under which the War Department was working called for 80 divisions to be sent overseas before July 1, 1919, and 100 divisions by the end of that year.

The following recapitulation of the three branches shows where the divisions of the army were trained, and the states from which they came:

The Regulars—1st, trained in France; 2d, trained in France; 3d, trained at Camp Greene, N. C.; 4th, Camp Greene, N. C.; 5th, Camp Logan, Tex.; 6th, Camp McClellan, Ala.; 7th, McArthur, Tex.; 8th, Fremont, Cal.; 9th, Sheridan, Ala.; 10th, Funston, Kans.; 11th, Meade, Md.; 12th, Devens, Mass.; 13th, Lewis, Wash.; 14th, Custer, Mich.; 15th, Logan, Tex.; 16th, Kearny, Calif.; 17th, Beauregard, La.; 18th, Travis, Tex.; 19th, Dodge, Ia.; 20th, Sevier, S. C.

National Guard—26th, New England, trained at Camp Devens; 27th, New York, trained at Camp Wadsworth, S. C.; 28th, Pennsylvania, Camp Hancock, Ga.; 29th, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Camp McClellan, Ala.; 30th, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Camp Sevier, S. C.; 31st, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Camp Wheeler, Ga.; 32nd, Michigan, Wisconsin, Camp McArthur, Tex.; 33rd, Illinois, Logan, Tex.; 34th, Nebraska, Iowa, S. Dakota, Minnesota, N.

Dakota, Camp Cody, N. Mex.; 35th, Missouri, Kansas, Camp Doniphan, Okla.; 36th, Texas, Oklahoma, Camp Bowie, Tex.; 37th, Ohio, Camp Sheridan, Ohio; 38th, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Camp Shelby, Miss.; 39th, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Camp Beauregard, La.; 40th California, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Camp Kearny, Calif.; 41st, various States, Camp Fremont, Calif.; 42nd, various States, Camp Mills, N. Y.

National Army—76th, New England, New York, Camp Devens, Mass.; 77th, New York City, Camp Upton, N. Y.; 78th, Western New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Camp Dix, N. J.; 79th, Northeastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Camp Meade, Md.; 80th, Virginia, West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Camp Lee, Va.; 81st, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Porto Rico, Camp Jackson, S. C.; 82nd, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Camp Gordon, Ga.; 83rd, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Camp Sherman, Ohio; 84th, Kentucky, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.; 85th, Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin, Camp Custer, Mich.; 86th, Chicago, Northern Illinois, Camp Grant, Ill.; 87th, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Southern Alabama, Camp Pike, Ark.; 88th, N. Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Western Illinois, Camp George, Ia.; 89th, Kansas, Missouri, S. Dakota, Nebraska, Camp Funston, Kan.; 90th, Texas, Oklahoma, Camp Travis, Tex.; 91st, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Camp Lewis, Wash.; 92nd, colored, various States, Camp Funston, Kan.; 93rd, colored, various States, Camp Stuart, Va.

A study of this recapitulation shows that the Regular Army Divisions were numbered from 1 to 20, and of these the first 8 reached France. The National Guard divisions, made up mainly from the militia of the several states, were numbered from 26 to 42, all of whom

went to France. The National Army, made up almost entirely by men called in the selective service law, was composed of Divisions 76 to 92. Divisions 95, 96, 97 and 100 were being organized when the war came to an end.

Transportation of the Troops

An interesting chapter in this story of the war is that describing the sending of the troops overseas. In a little more than two weeks following our entrance into the war effective efforts were being made to transport the troops as fast as they were mustered in and ready for service in Europe. Unfortunately the demand for ships to carry out this task came when there was an uncommon shortage of vessels fit for this purpose. A few American merchant steamers were chartered, and the work begun in earnest. Before July seven troop ships and six cargo ships were employed.

The first marked increase in vessels came from German ships which had been interned during the previous months and made to do duty in this cause. Dutch ships were taken over in the spring of 1918, and Scandinavian and Japanese ships were chartered, while vessels of other countries were utilized. Taking into consideration every hundred men who were carried over 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian ships, 2 in French and one in Russian shipping under British management.

The round trip or "turn around," as it is known, which is not complete until a transport has taken its load over, discharged it, returned and reloaded ready for another voyage, required on an average 52 days for a troop ship and 66 days for a cargo vessel. This record

was improved during the summer of 1917, but the following winter, owing to the severity of the weather a longer time was required. During 1918, however, this time was reduced so the standard length of a trip was 70 days for cargo ships and 35 days for troop ships.

The fastest ships did better than this and averaged 30 days for a turnaround. In the summer of 1918 the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, averaged a little below 27 days. This giant craft transported troops in the equivalent of 400 a day, so landing in France the equal of a German division, 12,000 men, every month during the summer of 1918. The American ships Great Northern and Northern Pacific averaged nearly as well, making the turnaround in 25 and 26 days respectively, while under favorable conditions they made turnaround trips in 19 days.

The first year half a million of men were taken over, while in the succeeding half year one million and a half were landed on European soil. During the 19 months of our participation in the war 2,000,000 soldiers were carried to the scene of conflict. A more remarkable feature of this astounding undertaking was the fact that, despite the desperate attempts of the Germans to stop them, no lives were lost from these attacks.

The highest troop carrying records were in July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were taken to Europe, and in June, 1919, when 346,000 were brought back to America.

The following table shows the number of troops sailing from American ports:

Quebec, 11,000	St. Johns, 1,000
Montreal, 34,000	Halifax, 5,000
Portland, Me., 6,000	Philadelphia, Pa., 35,000
Boston, Mass., 46,000	Baltimore, Md., 4,000
New York, N. Y., 1,656,000	Newport News, Va., 288,000
Total, 2,086,000.	

These troops were landed in Europe as follows:

Glasgow, Scotland, 45,000; Manchester, Eng., 4,000; Liverpool, Eng., 844,000; Bristol Ports, 11,000; Falmouth, Eng., 1,000; Plymouth, Eng., 1,000; Southampton, 57,000; London, 62,000; grand total, 1,025,000.

There landed in France the following number:

Le Havre, 13,000; Brest, 791,000; St. Nazaire, 198,000; La Pallice, 4,000; Bordeaux, 50,000; Marseilles, 1,000. Total, 1,057,000.

To Italy, 2,000.

During the entire period of transportation no American transport was lost, and only 200,000 tons of transports, 142,000 of this sunk by torpedoes.

The Crisis of the War

The crisis of the war was reached early in the spring of 1918, when the German Army began its great drive against the British and French Armies between St. Quentin and Cambrai, a battle in which 4,000,000 men were engaged on a front of 150 miles. The Germans had been able to concentrate on the Western Front their strongest forces following the downfall of the Russian Army, leaving them the opportunity to withdraw 63 divisions from the Eastern front. They now had total of 206 divisions to hurl against the Allies.

The critical time had come when a decisive action was demanded on the part of the Allies if they hoped to save the day. While the American forces were eager to begin work, until then a complete unity of the three Allies, British, French, and now the Americans, had not been perfected. Field Marshal Haig had said the British were fighting with "their backs to the wall." But someone was needed to take supreme command, and

that man was unanimously chosen. March 28, 1918, Marshal Foch was made Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France.

General Pershing immediately placed the American forces under the command of Marshal Foch, and from this time until the St. Mihiel offensive in September, General Pershing acted under the advice of the great French commander. The American divisions as fast as they were trained entered the ranks as units of the British or French Armies.

In his report General Pershing said: "We had four divisions with experience in the trenches, all of which were equal to any demands of battle action. The crisis which this offensive developed was such that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. At the request of Marshal Foch the 1st Division was transferred from the Toul Sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont-en-Vixen." This was about thirty miles northwest of Paris.

April 4 the 26th Division was sent to relieve the 1st Division in the Toul Sector, and this transfer of troops was the first test of the administrative ability of the American staff. Captain Thomas in his narrative says: "Moving 28,000 men, 1,700 animals and 1,000 vehicles three hundred miles, at the same time turning over a sector to another division, giving the men a chance to rest and bathe, all in twelve days, proved the efficiency of the staff."

The 1st Division was given a week of open warfare maneuvers at Chaumont-en-Vixen, in preparation for the coming ordeal under the careful attention of French and American Generals, at the close of which General Pershing, after witnessing the final maneuvers, delivered to the officers of the division his famous speech referred to as his "Farewell to the First." After declaring that they had been selected to uphold the good name of the

American Army fighting with the best units in the British and French Armies in Picardy, closing by telling them the command had passed to the French. It was a memorable day to the officers present. That the 1st Division did not betray the confidence of their old or new leader has become history.

American troops saw service on practically every section of the western front from the British base in Belgium to the quiet sectors in the Vosges Mountains. Their first entrance into the line was in the quiet sector of Toul on October 21, 1917. From that date to the day of the Armistice, American units were in line somewhere continuously. This activity brought them into thirteen battles which have been recognized in order to distinguish them from minor operations which, from time to time fell to their lot. One of these battles occurred in Italy, the others on the Western Front. The following table shows their names in order of engagement and number of Americans engaged in the fight.

Thirteen Major Battles

	Americans Engaged
Cambrai, November 20 to December 4, 1917.	2,500
German offensives, March 21 to July 18, 1918:	
Somme, March 21 to April 6, 1918.	2,200
Lys, April 9 to 27, 1918.	500
Aisne, May 27 to June 5.	27,500
Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15.	27,000
Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18.	85,000
Allied offensives, July 18 to November 11, 1918:	
Aisne-Marne, July 18 to August 6.	270,000
Somme, August 8 to November 11.	54,000

Oise-Aisne, August 18 to November 11.	85,000
Ypres-Lys, August 19 to November 11.	108,000
St. Mihiel, September 12 to 16.	550,000
Meuse-Argonne, September 20 to November 11.	1,200,000

Italian front, Campaign of 1918:

Vittorio-Veneto, October 24 to November 4.	1,200
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The activity of the American troops is shown by the fact that out of every three men who went overseas two participated in battle. Thus of the 2,084,000 men who reached France 1,390,000 saw active service on the front line.

As shown in Part II of this work, of the 42 divisions sent overseas 29 took an active part in the war, while others were used for replacements, unless they had arrived too late to participate in the hostilities which were ended by the armistice. The history of these 29 combat divisions practically covers the history of American participation in the war. Seven of these combat divisions were of the Regular Army; eleven were organized from the National Guard, and eleven were composed of National Army troops.

The activity of these American combat divisions covered a period of two hundred days, from April 25 to November 11, 1918. During this strenuous period they were engaged in thirteen battles, two of which were entirely American. The greatest activity was the second week of October, when all of the American combat divisions were in action, holding 101 miles of the front, or 23 per cent of the entire line of battle.

From the middle of August to the Armistice the American forces defended a front longer than that held by the British, and their numbers added to those already in the field gave a preponderance of numbers to the Allied powers.

The battle advance of the American divisions

amounted to 782 kilometers, or 485 miles, an average advance for each division of 17 miles, nearly all of it against the resistance of a desperate enemy. They captured 63,000 prisoners, 1,378 pieces of artillery, 708 trench mortars and 9,650 machine guns.

In June and July they assisted in a successful defensive against the Germans' march upon Paris, and participated in a triumphant offensive which shattered the hopes of the enemy of ever reaching the capital of France. At St. Mihiel they captured a German salient which had been a constant source of danger to the French for four years. In the Argonne and on the Meuse they broke down the enemy lines and stopped their communication and means of supply for half of the western battle front.

Another advantage made by the rapid arrivals of the American troops was the great increase of riflemen on the front line of service. On April 1, 1918, the Germans had a superiority of 324,000 riflemen on the western front. This strength increased until about the middle of June, when the Allied Powers were their equal. Despite the fact that the French and British forces were losing strength, the Allied forces continually gained upon the enemy, due to the ever-increasing stream coming from the American shores. The significance of this is proved by the superiority of the allied rifle strength on November 1, which had outdistanced the Germans by over 600,000 rifles.

The comparative numbers of the contending forces on the western front during the two hundred days of active combat is to be found in the following table:

	Germans	Allied Forces
April	1,569,000	1,245,000
May	1,600,000	1,343,000
June	1,639,000	1,496,000
July	1,612,000	1,556,000

August	1,412,000	1,672,000
September	1,395,000	1,682,000
October	1,223,000	1,694,000
November	666,000	1,485,000

Mortality of the War

It has been officially stated that the war with Germany was "undoubtedly the bloodiest war that was ever fought. One possible competitor might be the Crimean War, in which the casualty rate per hundred men was equally heavy. The British forces in the Crimean War lost 22 of every 100 men, the French 31, the Turkish 27, and the Russians 43. More than four-fifths of the losses were, however, deaths from disease, while in the recent war with Germany disease deaths were inconsiderable compared with battle deaths."

In the World War two were killed or died of disease out of every one hundred, including sailors as well as soldiers. Among the other leading nations engaged in the great conflict approximately 23 in each 100 were killed or died of disease. The number of battle deaths of the different armies engaged in the struggle are shown by the following figures:

Number Killed in the World War, 1914-1918.

Russia	1,700,000
Germany	1,600,000
France	1,385,300
Great Britain	900,000
Austria	800,000
Italy	364,000
Turkey	250,000
Serbia and Montenegro	125,000

Belgium	102,000
Roumania	100,000
Bulgaria	100,000
United States	50,300
Greece	7,000
Portugal	2,000
<hr/>	
Total	7,485,600

In the above table only deaths resulting directly from action are included, and it is possible these figures will be increased in the cases of some of the belligerents, when the final returns are corrected. The entire list of casualties in some cases will be doubled when the account of those who died from disease, privations and other causes is taken into consideration.

Colonel Ayres in his report, says: "The total battle deaths in the recent war were greater than all the deaths in all wars for more than one hundred years previous. From 1793 to 1914 total deaths in the wars may safely be estimated at something under 6,000,000. Battle deaths alone from 1914 to 1918 totaled about 7,500,000."

According to the table given, which has official approval but in some instances is approximate, though Russia retired from the war in the fall of 1917, she suffered the heaviest losses. Germany is a close second, with France only a little behind them in losses. Germany, Austria and Turkey combined suffered over one-third of the battle casualties.

The rate of death in the infantry is much higher than in any other branch of the service. Of every one thousand men enlisted in the infantry fifty-two were killed in action or died of wounds. Among the officers the rate was higher.

In connection with the death rate of the American Army in comparison with the other losses it should be



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borne in mind that the Americans were in heavy fighting for two hundred days.

The Wounded

Six men were wounded, taken prisoners or reported missing for every man killed in battle. The horror of this was somewhat mitigated by the number of the wounded who were returned to duty from the hospital, the percentage being 85. About half of those reported as injured were only slightly wounded, and would not have been included in the casualties of other wars. The high-water mark of the list of missing ran up to 78,000, but this has been steadily reduced to a minimum of less than fifty.

Battle Casualties

Killed in action.....	35,560
Died of wounds.....	14,720
	<hr/>
Total dead	50,280
Wounded severely.....	90,830
Wounded slightly	80,480
Wounded, degree undetermined .	34,380
	<hr/>
Total wounded	205,690
Missing in action (August 1, 1919)	46
Taken prisoner	4,480
	<hr/>
Summary	260,496

The number of lives lost in both Army and Navy from the declaration of war to July 1, 1919, was 125,500.

Deaths in the army including the marines were 115,660. About two-thirds of these deaths occurred overseas. There were 768 lost at sea, 381 of whom are included in the list of battle deaths, from the fact that their loss was due to submarine activity. About one-half of the losses were from diseases. A government report, in commenting upon this fact says that this is the first war in which the United States has been engaged that showed a lower death rate from disease than from battle. In previous wars unsanitary conditions at camps and ravages of epidemic diseases have resulted in disease deaths far in excess of the number killed on the battle field. The highest death rate from disease occurred in the Mexican War, when 110 died in every thousand during a year, while those killed in battle numbered only fifteen. In the Civil War 65 died of disease out of every 1000, while the killed in battle numbered 33.

In conclusion it can be said that of every 100 soldiers and sailors who served in the World War two were killed or died of disease. The number of American lives lost was 125,500; 10,000 of these belonging to the Navy. The casualty rate for the infantry was higher than for any other branch of the service, while the rate for the officers was higher than for the men. In this war the death rate from disease was lower and that from battle was higher than in any previous American war. For every man killed in battle six were wounded, while the wave of pneumonia, which swept the world in 1918 took more victims than fell in battle. The British battle fatalities were 18 times greater than for the United States; while those of France were 28 times in excess; for Germany 32; for Russia, with its two years' of bitter experience, 34 times as great. The record for Russian wounded and prostrated from the service showed a still greater difference.

The Financial Cost of the War

If the cost of the war in the number of lives was great, the financial loss fairly staggers the mind unaccustomed to reckon above seven figures. For a period covering the time from April 6, 1917, to May 6, 1919, exactly two years and one month, it cost the United States government \$1,000,000 each succeeding hour. The treasury disbursements during the time reached the enormous sum of \$23,500,000,000, of which \$1,650,000,000 may be charged to the normal expenses that would have been required had there been peace, leaving \$21,850,000,000 which may be considered as the direct cost of the war in dollars. This sum is nearly sufficient to pay the entire expense of the government from the ratification of the Constitution in 1791 to the declaration of war against Germany in April, 1917. This expenditure was sufficient to have met the cost of maintaining the War for American Independence continuously for over a thousand years.

Besides meeting this enormous burden the United States loaned to the European Allies money at the rate of almost half a million dollars an hour, or in round numbers \$8,850,000,000. The government has made an estimate of the cost belonging to each department, and its report shows that for each dollar spent in conducting the war 44 cents was paid to the Quartermaster's Department, 29 cents to the Ordnance, 13 cents to the Paymaster for wages and salaries, six cents for air service, four cents for engineers, two cents for the medical department, and two cents for signal service and miscellaneous expenses.

The following table of estimated war expenditures of the principal countries engaged in the war afford interesting comparisons; the figures being given in billions of dollars without including normal expenses and loans to allies:

Country	Amount
America and Allies:	
Great Britain and Dominions,	\$38,000,000,000
France	26,000,000,000
United States	22,000,000,000
Russia	18,000,000,000
Italy	13,000,000,000
Belgium, Roumania, Portugal, Jugo-Slavia,	5,000,000,000
Japan and Greece	1,000,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$123,000,000,000
 Teuton Allies:	
Germany	\$39,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	21,000,000,000
Turkey and Bulgaria	3,000,000,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$63,000,000,000
	<hr/>
Grand total	\$186,000,000,000

The United States` spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war, and less than one-fifth of the expenditures on the side of the Allies.

Permanent Assets

To offset to some degree the mighty expenditures of the war the American government has acquired certain valuable property and improvements which may be considered as permanent assets. As a result it now owns some of the finest docks in the world; sixteen National Army cantonments and three National Guard camps which will be retained as training grounds. It has a number of aviation fields, depots and balloon schools which will be sources of value in the years to come. In other lines of war preparation and utilities it has sufficient to equip and arm an army of a million men and maintain them in active combat for six months. These munitions are of the best quality and recent designs. The government has also Liberty motors, service planes and equipments of various kinds which are of permanent value to the amount of millions of dollars.

Duration of the War

Allied and Associated Nations	War Declared by Central Powers	War declared against Cen- tral Powers	Duration of War		
			Yrs.	Mos.	Days
1. Serbia	July 28, 1914	Aug. 9, 1914	4	3	14
2. Russia*	Aug. 1, 1914	Nov. 3, 1914	3	7	3
3. France	Aug. 3, 1914	Aug. 3, 1914	4	3	3
4. Belgium	Aug. 4, 1914	Apr. 7, 1917	4	3	7
5. Great Britain ..	Nov. 23, 1914	Aug. 4, 1914	4	3	7.
6. Montenegro ...	Aug. 9, 1914	Aug. 6, 1914	4	3	5
7. Japan	Aug. 27, 1914	Aug. 23, 1914	4	2	19
8. Portugal	Mar. 9, 1916	Nov. 23, 1914	3	11	19
9. Italy .....	.....	May 23, 1915	3	5	19
10. San Marino .....	.....	June 6, 1915	3	5	4
11. Roumania† ...	Aug. 29, 1916	Aug. 27, 1916	1	6	10
12. Greece .....	.....	Nov. 23, 1916	1	11	13
13. United States ..	.....	Apr. 6, 1917	1	7	5
14. Panama .....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
15. Cuba .....	.....	Apr. 7, 1917	1	7	4
16. Siam .....	.....	July 22, 1917	1	3	20
17. Liberia .....	.....	Aug. 4, 1917	1	3	8
18. China .....	.....	Aug. 14, 1917	1	2	28
19. Brazil .....	.....	Oct. 26, 1917	1	.....	16
20. Guatemala .....	.....	Apr. 21, 1918	.....	6	21
21. Nicaragua .....	.....	May 6, 1918	.....	6	5
22. Haiti .....	.....	July 12, 1918	.....	3	30
23. Honduras .....	.....	July 19, 1918	.....	3	23

*Treaty March 3, 1918

†Treaty March 6, 1918

CHAPTER III

Battles in Which the American Divisions Participated

It would seem as if Providence had shown especial favors upon the basin-like valley on the River Seine where Paris was built, in order to protect it from the invasions of the eastern hordes that have periodically overrun the land of the Gaul on an average of every fifty years since more than five centuries before Christ. This natural barrier consists of a series of hills and low mountain ranges, extending, with their sharp shoulders towards Germany, from the marshes of Belgium to the very foot of the Swiss Alps. The ascent from France is generally gradual and not difficult.

Occasional breaks in this bulwark of France against invasion from over the Rhine occur, where the French have raised a chain of fortifications and garrisoned cities. The first of these is near the Swiss border reaching from Belfort to Epinal. The Meuse Valley affords a more extended gap and stretches from Verdun to Toul. Between these two passes rise the Vosges Mountains, forbidding and impassable. A little to the west of north from Verdun lie Argonne and the Ardennes, where the passage of great bodies of troops is imprac-

licable, if not impossible. Beyond the Ardennes lies the Belgian border. The first of these gaps the French commanded by the presence of an army of a million of trained men, with the ability to increase this defense by the mobilization of four times that number within as many weeks. The Belgian frontier was protected by a fortified line running from Maubeuge and Valenciennes to Lille, with inner circles of protection. Altogether this seemed like an impregnable line of defense, and yet it did not dismay the German Kaiser, and with the examples of previous invasions before him, he was confident of success.

There were few sections indeed of the long line of battle known as the Western Front, stretching almost, though not always in a direct course, from the sea to the Alps, which were not at some time in the four years and more of bitter fighting the scene of a furious attack by the Germans in their efforts to break through the barriers besetting their pathway. In the later years of the war and contemporary with the appearance of the American forces the fighting front was very much reduced in length, and the terms of "quiet sectors", and "active sectors" became established. These were determined to a considerable extent by the geography of the country, but became governed somewhat by the earnest drive of the Germans towards Paris, which they had naturally made their objective point.

As the physical aspects of a country have much to do with the success or failure of an army, it seems to be in keeping with the subject to describe briefly the situation here as improved by the Germans, and illustrates the extreme difficulty that must be experienced by the troops undertaking to rout them. The River Marne flows between high banks which drop almost perpendicularly to the water's edge, on both the north sides from Essomes-sur-Marne, a little less than two miles west of Chateau-

Thierry, and east as far as Vincelles. A small tributary joins the Marne at Essomes, and in the wedge thus formed is situated Hill 204, frequently mentioned in the accounts of the battle. Less than a mile from the headwaters of this small tributary another small stream has its source and flowing west almost parallel with the Marne empties into the Ourcq, which bends abruptly to the south and enters the Marne twenty miles west of Chateau-Thierry. This tributary to the Ourcq flows through the towns of Bouresches, Belleau, Torcy and Bussiares, and connected with Essomes and Chateau-Thierry by a narrow gauge railroad. Chateau-Thierry is a town of importance, standing on both banks of the Marne where the river turns sharply to the south, and about fifty miles from Paris. Built along the Marne in close proximity to each other and having bridges across the Marne are numerous small towns, which became important factors in the struggle owing to these bridges across the river. The flats or bottom land made famous at the time by the fierce fighting going on are at the south of the river between Essomes and Chateau-Thierry. The surrounding country is broken, with patches of woods or belts of forests covering sections of the landscape. Taken altogether the position of the Germans seemed unassailable.

As has been said, immediately upon the advent of the American Army upon the scene, the fighting line of 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 was materially shortened. The field of all the actions now became the area about Ypres in Belgium, the Somme Valley, west of Amiens; the Chemin des Dames, north of Soissons; the Champagne, eastward towards the Argonne Forest and Verdun. "The activities died down on the quiet fronts, and No-Man's Land soon became a sea of barbed wire."

Aisne Defensive

The Aisne Defensive, so-called, from the fact that the Allied forces were called upon to defend themselves against the Germans in their drive for Paris, took place between May 27th and June 5th, 1918, and was fought just northeast of Rheims on the Chemin des Dames, "Road of the Dames." It was not in itself a complete combat, but belonged to the series of offensives made by the enemy, which in a broader sense was known as the Marne Salient. The Germans reached the River Marne, near Chateau Thierry, on June 1. The Second Division, Regulars and Marines, and Third Division of Regulars participated in this fight. For a better understanding of the situation see Montdidier-Noyon Defensive, Champagne-Marne Defensive, and Aisne Marne Offensive.

Belleau Wood

The Aisne-Marne defensive left the Allies on June 5, in a most undesirable position. The line ran on the south bank of the Marne, with little protection behind, while the Germans occupied a higher situation on the north bank of the river, their front lines a little over the crest of a hill with woods to their rear, being on the western border of Bois-de-Belleau. To improve their position the Allies planned to open a drive with the wooded hill for their objective point.

This task was assigned to the 2nd Division composed of Regulars and Marines, and was one of the most hotly contested combats during the war, though considered an incident in the Second Battle of the Marne.

Mr. Walter A. Dyer, in his Introduction to a history of the Marines, says: "When the history of the Great

War is written, it will be no easy task to assign to each of the titanic battles its proper place in the scale of importance, but if justice is done, the Battle of Belleau Wood will take its place beside that of Thermopylae and the other crucial battles of the world history. Here a mere handful of determined, devoted men, as numbers are reckoned today, turned the awful tide, and they were soldiers and Marines of the United States of America. * * * * * The Marines were called upon to do the impossible, and because there is no such word in their code, they did it. They left in that wood some of the best blood of America, but, outnumbered and inexperienced as they were, they fought that last fight to a finish and they stopped the Hun."

The secret of the success at Belleau Wood was due largely to the superior marksmanship of the American soldiers. Without doubt the German soldier was the best trained in the world, and a soldier's training marks the upward stride towards victory over defeat. He is no coward, as he demonstrated over and again, especially when amply supported by his comrades and officers. He did lack quick perception, resource, and beyond all he was a poor marksman. General Carlin, in his report of the Battle of Belleau Wood, declared: "I doubt if our boys would ever have been able to take those machine guns of Belleau Wood if they had not picked off four or five Germans with their rifles for every American that fell."

Montdidier-Noyon Defensive

This was the second of the series of battles fought between May 26 and August 6, 1918, in order to stop the drive of the Germans towards Paris. The immediate object of this offensive on the part of the enemy was to

widen the Marne Salient. The Germans had advanced over thirty miles from the Chemin des Dames, and reached the River Marne, but exhausted themselves in the effort. What was of equal concern they had placed themselves on a long narrow front, twenty-eight miles by twenty-two in width, and were in a position inviting an attack from the Allies against their flank.

Unable to extend their forces on the one hand by the fortified city of Rheims, held by the French, and on the other by the dense forest of Compiègne, their most promising plan was to push forward to the west of this wooded district, and establish a salient running parallel to the Chateau-Thierry salient, and to connect with it as soon as sufficient advance had been made. This hazardous drive was begun about midnight June 8-9 between Montdidier-Noyon. This threw the Allied forces again on the defensive. The American troops brought into this attack were the Regulars of the First Division and Regulars and Marines of the Second Division.

This drive was checked by the Allies, the enemy coming forward in mighty tides of battle to be mowed down by the artillery and machine guns like grass before the farmer's mowing machine. It was a fearful sacrifice of the German infantry, but the French and American forces stood shoulder to shoulder, while each succeeding wave grew less and less furious, until at the end of five days the Germans gave up hope, and fell back upon their arms prostrated. Not only had they failed in this particular line of assault, but the Allies had won back a few points from their previous success.

The Germans now prepared for one more—the final, as it proved—great drive against Paris in their Champagne-Marne offensive. This sector soon became quiet. The 1st American Division, after 78 days of intermittent fighting in the Cantigny Sector, was now or-

dered to seek a much-needed rest a few miles north of Paris. That arduous campaign had cost this division in lives 238 officers and 5,593 men.

Baccarat Sector

The German attack between Noyon and Montdidier failed, and this failure marked the end of their second attempt to hew their way to Paris. In a measure it was the turning point of the war. Still the enemy was on the offensive and might be expected to strike again in whatever direction it thought best. But both sides needed time in which to recuperate and prepare for further activity. This period, which extended from June 15 to July 15, an even month, was productive of some of the most important movements of the troops during the war. The American divisions in this area had proved their dependency, the 1st Division at Cantigny, the 2nd Division at Belleau Wood, Bouresches, and Vaux, the 3rd at Chateau Thierry, so they were given important positions without misgivings on the part of the French and British.

The 1st Division was relieved in the Cantigny sector by two French divisions and was assembled in the Beauvais Area. This was on July 5 and four days later the 2nd Division was relieved by the 26th American Division in Belleau Wood, after 40 days of activity, and placed as reserve at Montreuil-St. Aulde. The 3rd Division maintained its line on the banks of the River Marne. All of these divisions were recruited by replacements of men, animals and munitions, and at the end of the month were prepared for another seige with the enemy.

In the midst of these adjustments and preparations the 77th Division, the first of the National Army Divi-

sions to arrive in France, and placed under command of General Duncan, was sent to relieve the 42nd or Rainbow Division in the quiet sector at Baccarat. The 42nd Division, which had held the Baccarat Sector since March 23, and experienced almost every phase of trench warfare in the Vosges region, was transferred by rail to the Marne Valley, to be stationed near Chalons-sur-Marne on the road from Paris to Nancy. On July 4, 1918, after escaping an armed meeting with the enemy which had threatened it, the Rainbow Division was made a part of the 21st French Army Corps, and assigned to defend the Champagne.

Champagne-Marne Defensive

A month of intense suspense followed the Montdidier-Noyon, improved on the German part by unrelenting preparations for the next drive while the Allies stood waiting for the expected attack, prepared and impatient for action, let it come from any quarter it might. Finally, on the 15th of July, the suspense was broken by an attack from the Germans and the Champagne-Marne defensive was on. There was no "American Army," as we understand the term, and as there was later, but the American divisions which did their part so nobly in stopping this last great drive of the enemy, did so as units of the different branches of the French Army. The 3rd, 28th, and 42nd divisions participated in this series of fighting, in position as follows. The 3rd Division, consisting of Regulars, at Chateau-Thierry on the River Marne; the 28th, Pennsylvania National Guard, near Jaulgonne on the Marne; and the 42nd, Rainbow National Guard, to the west of Rheims, on the plateau of Champagne. The struggle that succeeded comprised

three attacks made nearly simultaneously and consisted of distinct battles, and three substantial victories.

The 3rd Division, under command of General Dickman, occupied a compact sector on the south bank of the Marne, and extending from the Jaulgonne Bend on the east to Chateau-Thierry on the west, a distance of a fraction over six miles, or ten kilometers. This sector had been established under heavy fire from hills across the river, and belts of barbed wire were in process of construction, when work was suddenly stopped by the attack of the enemy on July 15. The situation here was hazardous and had characteristic features of its own. The front line was a series of rifle pits dug in the banks of the river, held each succeeding night by a platoon from each company, to be deserted at the breaking of day. Less than four hundred yards in the rear was the Paris-Metz railroad which wound along the top of a high embankment lifted from the lowlands on the south of the river. This embankment of the railroad became the shelter for the main body of the troops, and naturally the line of resistance when the battle was fairly on. The enemy was effectually screened from the Allies by the steep hills to the north of the Marne, and which at places came down to the river bank.

The grand objective of the Germans was to force a crossing of the Marne at Jaulgonne Bend, capture the railroad bridge to the south of the river and thus extend the Chateau-Thierry Salient and command the road to Paris.

The whole scheme of battle was in keeping with the usual tactics of the Germans. The Germans, in the gloom of the evening of July 14 moved into position, and about midnight their artillery began a terrific cannonade. Besides that they drenched the surrounding country with gas, smoke shell and high explosives, under the cover of which they were able to reach their

boats, which had been smuggled down to the river, and in the breaking light of the morning of the 15th start to cross the river. One of the most terrific combats of the war ensued. Lieutenant Lovejoy of the 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, gives a vivid account of this fight:

"Day was just breaking, and through the mist, fog and smoke one could see the boats and rafts loaded to the gunwales with enemy infantry men and machine gunners set out for the southern bank. That was about 3.30 o'clock. Yet not one crossed that day in the middle of the sector, in front of Company H or on the right in front of Company E. Men of the 38th, who had escaped the hours of shelling, met every attempt with rifle and automatic weapon fire. Scores of those boats were shattered and sunk or else disabled and sent drifting harmlessly down the river. Hundreds of Huns jumped into the water and were drowned. Those who reached our side by swimming were either killed or captured.

"Soldiers wounded in the early morning, remained at their automatic rifles or in their rifle pits unflinchingly until killed. One man of Company G was later found lifeless with his rifle and pistol empty, and in front of him a heap of twelve dead Germans. Another private's body was found surrounded by five of the enemy, all killed by a bayonet; but his own rifle was clutched in his hands, ready for more work, when he was stopped by a bullet from a machine gun.

"At this time Company G was really the pivotal point of the attack, because in front of this company the Germans had erected a pontoon bridge, over which swarmed a host of machine gunners. By means of a second pontoon bridge, the enemy was enabled to direct a flanking fire on the left. But Company G, under Captain Woolridge, made heroic counter attacks, in the course of which it took more than 400 prisoners, in spite of overwhelming odds."





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MAJOR GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING

This part of the attack was east of Chateau-Thierry, and the brunt of the battle fell on the 3rd Division, but by 8 o'clock on the morning of July 15 the fighting on the center and left of this division had virtually ceased. On the far right, however, the 38th Infantry was holding its outpost line in the rifle pits along the river bank against desperate odds. Its support on the right, the 125th French Division, according to orders had fallen back to make a stand on the heights in the background. The position occupied by this regiment was too important for it to abandon yet, if at all. Its front faced the Surmelin River, a tributary of the Marne flowing down a narrow valley flanked on either side by a broad road leading along which the Germans had planned to transport their supplies and artillery in anticipation of the splendid victory to be won. So the two roads of the Surmelin River valley was the great factor in this mighty struggle for a supremacy. All other successes would be vain should the Germans fail here. And the task of holding this front had been assigned to the 38th Infantry, with the foremost object in view of preventing the Germans from throwing pontoon bridges across the river to connect with these roads leading to Montmirail.

Colonel McAlexander in command had covered his right flank by rifle pits in "echelon," parallel lines, and so arranged that all could fire at once. These pits were occupied by the reserve battalion which had been brought up under fire. This right of the 38th faced toward Varennes, which had been captured by the enemy. The left flank had been seriously weakened in its support by the withdrawal of the 7th and 30th Infantry in reforming the line since Mezy had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The front held the river bank for a distance of two kilometers. The left flank defended two kilometers, while the right held stubbornly to nine

and a half kilometers, the entire distance being about eight and one-half miles.

This position the 38th Infantry stubbornly defended for over fourteen hours against the continuous attacks of some of the best divisions of the German Army, among which were to be found the 13th and 36th, made up of such regiments as the 5th and 6th Prussian Grenadier Guards. During all that fateful period, time and again the Germans in their desperate efforts to cross the river in boats or pontoons were beaten back by rifle fire or hand grenades until the river ran red.

General Pershing, in his report to the Secretary of War, said:

The 3rd Division was holding the bank of the Marne from the bend east of the mouth of the Surlélin to the west of Mezy, opposite Château-Thierry, where a large force of German Infantry sought to force a passage under support of powerful artillery concentrations and under cover of smoke screens. A single regiment of the 3rd wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion. It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front, while on either flank the Germans, who had gained a footing, pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points, which succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing six hundred prisoners.

Simultaneously with the preceding attacks by the Germans they made a drive southward in the Champagne district east of Rheims, midway between that city and the Argonne Forest. Evidence had been accumulating for some time that the Germans were intending to extend their offensive in this direction so as to effect the capture of Rheims and cover the territory as far as Chalons-sur-Marne.

The Fourth French Army under General Gouraud

was in command of this section of the salient, and the 42nd, or Rainbow Division, consisting of National Guard troops from every State, and commanded by General Menoher.

This division had been brought up from the vicinity of Montmirail, ten miles in the rear of the 3rd Division. This division had not seen active duty at the front, and was now cautiously placed by companies and regiments with French units to be tried out. It thus happened that four companies, L and M of the 109th Infantry and B and C of the 110th Infantry were ordered to help strengthen weak places in the French lines. Company M, 109th Infantry, was stationed below Passy-sur-Marne; Company L back of Courtemont-Varennes, in the Jaulgonne Bend, and the two companies from the 110th facing Fossoy and Mezy.

This portion of the Champagne had seen days of furious activity in the earlier stages of the war, but was now a quiet sector. Within two weeks it became active enough to satisfy the most eager warrior. General Gouraud's plan for the coming struggle was simple but daring. It was to hold the first position until it should be considered well to fall back to a second strongly fortified position from which they should concentrate their fire upon the position just abandoned to the exulting Germans. Signal men were stationed so as to keep the artillery and infantry posted in regard to the actual situation. There were intervening positions to be evacuated at the proper time. Companies of the 42nd Division were assigned to these places but the majority of these American troops was sent to the second or main position to which the front line was to retire.

The description of the attacks elsewhere along this salient, with slight alteration, would apply here. It was generally understood the Germans were to open their attack at midnight, they usually moved with the preci-

sion of the clock, and fifteen minutes before twelve an unusual silence hung over the scene.

The test for these American recruits, who had never been in battle line, began at midnight on the memorable night of July 14-15, 1918. The Germans opened their offensive, as usual, with over three hours of galling barrage, and at 3.30, under cover of this they threw their pontoon bridges over the river, and then through the fog and smoke came across the gray-green figures until there seemed no end to the marching column. The critical moment had come when it was to be seen if the nervousness of three hours of tense waiting under such fire as only fiends incarnate could devise, should turn to terror or leaven the loaf of courage so as to transform them into heroes. The result of the ominous battle tells the story in no uncertain words.

The French said afterwards that they were amazed and deeply proud of their American comrades, declared an account of the ordeal. Nothing seemed to stop the Germans. Though machine gun and rifle fire mowed them down, they continued to come on, and when they had enough men on the south side, they swarmed to assault the Allied line. Up the wooded slopes they swept in waves, regardless of the furious fire of the defenders. One man fell only to have another take his place. They broke into the first line. Gone then was the science and skill of war; there was but one thought, kill or be killed. Hand to hand and breast to breast they fought. Companies were no more. Men fought in little groups, and no group knew what the other group was doing.

And then came the tragedy for those gallant four companies of the 28th Division. Something had gone wrong. Somewhere, due most probably to the difference in language, the order had not been understood, or perhaps the officer to whom the order to retire was

given had been killed. At all events, the French had slowly withdrawn to the main line of resistance, and it dawned upon the Pennsylvanians that they were alone!

The French had used their "yielding defense" tactics of which these brave men were ignorant. Alone now, little determined groups a thousand yards apart, they were facing the entire German assault army. The majority of those who still remained alive were quickly surrounded—the groups were so small—and were taken prisoners; but some groups, led by officers to whom this was the first battle of their lives, fought their way out, and by a skillful rearguard action brought the survivors back to the lines where the French were making their stand. Such is the heroic story of the four companies of Pennsylvanians in the Second Battle of the Marne.

All along the front the last, and in some respects the greatest, offensive on the part of the Germans, three days after it had been started, on July 18, was utterly crushed. Frederick Palmer, in summing up the result of the campaign declared:

"We did not dash the cup of victory from his lips; we smashed it to splinters in his face."

So ended gloriously for Allied armies the Champagne-Marne Defensive, the fifth of the German drives towards Paris and London, from which vantage ground the tide of war was expected to flow in their favor until a world-wide victory should crown their efforts.

The first of these drives was made in August and September, 1914, through Belgium and northern France, until checked at the Marne. This through the sacrifices of the Belgians and heroism of the French.

The second great offensive was against Verdun in 1916, when again the invader was stopped by the sacrifices of the French troops and the spirit "Thou shalt not pass!"

The third was directed against the British Army at

Amiens during the darkest days of the war, in March, 1918, when, as Field Marshal Haig said in his report "the British are fighting with their backs to the wall." Four million men were engaged in this battle on a front of 150 miles.

The fourth drive was made by the Germans in May, 1918, and was directed against the Allies between Rheims and Soissons, including Chateau-Thierry, and was known as the Marne Salient. Gloom hung over armies of the French and British at this stage of the struggle. Already the light of a new day was beginning to break over the night of war, but the sunlight was coming out of the west on the arms of a new Ally.

The fifth drive of the Germans was directed against the French and Americans in what was known as the Marne Salient. This offensive was undertaken on July 15, 1918, and was another desperate attempt to reach Paris, as well as to deepen and extend their front here. The famous defense of the 3rd Division was made here, and the invasion of the enemy was decisively checked, so the tide of battle no longer ran seaward.

In summing up the expectations of the war, speaking from a German view-point, Chancellor Hertling said:

"On July 1st, 1918, we were convinced the Allies would propose peace before September. We expected grave events in Paris before the 15th of July. But on the 18th, even the most optimistic among us knew that all was lost. The history of the world was played out in those three days."

Aisne-Marne Offensive

The shock of the battle just described left both armies dazed for the time being. Ay, the Germans were worse than dazed; they were stunned, paralyzed.

The mighty offensive which they had planned with so much confidence, and which they had undertaken with so much courage had failed! If inferior to their forces, which did not seem apparent now, the Allies had shown themselves strong enough, courageous enough, and skillful enough to stem their tide of aggression; had effectually checked their onward sweep towards Paris. In taking their supreme chance they had not widened this salient but lengthened it. So now they were exposed on a long, narrow front, and no nearer their long-cherished goal.

The American commander, General Pershing, was astute enough to see that a quick, swift action now, while the enemy was getting his breath, would count far more than if taken after a day's delay, when he should have time to rally. This suggestion he conveyed to Marshal Foch, and urged him to have the American troops make a drive at the enemy before he could awaken from his stupor.

Marshal Foch saw the wisdom of this plan and in accepting the proposal decided that the 1st American Division, Regulars, and the 2nd Division, Regular Army and Marines, though worn with six months of almost continuous fighting, should act in conjunction with that redoubtable French Division known as the Moroccan Division or Foreign Legion. No greater compliment could have been paid these battle scarred veterans than to have been chosen from the million or more of troops hovering over the Marne Salient. All of these men had seen recently arduous campaigning and fighting, but were eager to strike this blow.

This selection of the Americans for the most important move yet made proved that General Pershing's method of training his men had found favor in the eye of the great French commander. The American leader, in the face of opposition, or at least against the advice

of those who believed in the French "yielding defense," had trained his men for offensive as well as defensive tactics. The wisdom of this system of warfare had been shown by the heroic action of the 38th Division Infantry on the outpost line along the River Marne on the night of July 15. It was now to be given a severe test in the grand, yet hazardous, offensive to be undertaken, where a failure spelled disaster; a victory meant greater triumphs ahead.

On the afternoon of July 17 the order was passed down the line to be in readiness for an attack at 4.35 the following morning. The feeling dominating the very souls of those brave men awaiting the moment when the first move should be made can neither be described nor imagined. Only those who were there can understand. Fortunately the elements of nature were in harmony with their work. The night before had been clear and calm, save for the almost constant warfare of the German airplanes making the sky hideous. On this evening an ominous thunder-storm, an unusual occurrence in France, threatened to deluge the earth, while the inky-black clouds rolling low overhead made the scene intensely dark, so dark the German airplanes were obliged to forsake their overwatch. As the success or failure of this movement depended largely upon the secrecy in which it should be carried out, this uncommon darkness seemed providential. In the midst of this murky gloom, as the very floodgates of the heavens were to open with their fire of electrical artillery, the order came for the advance.

And such an advance! One of the historians of this battle says most truthfully: "Thunder storms are a rare thing in France. Truly God must have been with the Allies in this enterprise, for the roads that night presented an unmistakable target. Under the canopy of darkness on this occasion along the three roads lead-

ing to the front marched the three divisions, two of the American forces and one of the French, 67,000 men strong, 5,000 animals, 3,000 vehicles, all ordered to a particular point to be reached simultaneously, and each with a separate purpose. Those who live to recall that memorable march will recall it with wonder and dismay, even now. The road was unfamiliar to them, and while the storm made the passage safer, yet it made it more difficult. Artillery pieces and caissons of necessity held the center of the way, while the infantry trudged through the muddy ditches. To make matters worse several battalions of big French tanks came wallowing down the highway, compelling everything to give way to them. Then came the five-ton motor trucks, staff cars, motorcycles, side cars; all these, going at different rates of speed, mixed in an awful congestion with the plodding infantry platoons. By this time the infantry had quite abandoned the road and was picking its way through wheatfields, the soft sod soaked with the pelting rain, the frantic orders of the platoon leaders drowned by the crash and tumult of the grinding trucks, banging tanks and medley of other vehicles. Amid all this confusion and medley, discomforture and uncertainty, the warring forces surging in the pitchy darkness along the overtaxed road entered a small town, where the situation grew more hopeless, as the advancing columns no longer had the fields and open country to allow greater space for the advance.

Then, out of the gloom appeared a single horseman drawn up in the middle of the road, as if to dispute their progress.

"What Battery is this?" he demanded.

"Gun No. 3 of D Battery of the 6th Field," replied the driver of the lead team, knowing at last the drive must be nearing its end.

"Turn sharp to the left, and you will find the rest of the battery about a hundred yards in there."

So the parts of the sixty-four companies came out of the darkness and mix-up into something like order and satisfaction. "The miracle of that awful night was that every unit of the division reached its position before 4.30 a. m. Another miracle was that during it all scarcely a German shell was fired. This showed definitely how certain was the cover of the darkness. So much for the initiative of the 1st Division, which had that night been placed under the command of General Charles P. Summerall, and which was now advancing step by step into the enemy salient. How was that enemy prepared to meet them?

The advance of the 2nd Division was fraught with far greater obstacles and uncertainty than the movement already described. Where the 1st advanced through an open country, this division was forced to march through the dense, almost pathless forest of Retz, black even by daylight. The few narrow roads were quickly blocked by the traffic of the division. Here the plight of the infantry was far more serious than with the preceding division. There were no wheat fields for the infantry to advance through, but on either hand the jungle of Bois de Retz. The confusion, under the blackness of the woods and along the rain-drenched roads, was beyond description.

It was four o'clock and at 4.30 the order had gone out to open the barrage fire, when the three divisions were expected to go over! Could they hope to make it? Fortunately they had a shorter distance to move than the 1st Division, and again fortunately the French Division, the 1st Moroccan, which was to hold the center of the line, was in position. The 1st American Division was now in position on the French left. Every available means at the command of the last-named division was

utilized to assist the belated American Battalion, for rumor had been circulated that the American support expected and needed if the attack was to be possible, had been lost in the woods!

Small wonder if that was an anxious half hour; small wonder if leaders became frantic! In the midst of the awful suspense and out of the storm and Plutonian forest emerged at least a portion of the 2nd Division, the 9th and 23rd Infantry Regiments and the 5th Regiment of Marines! Without regard to order these were hurried into position one minute before the time set for the beginning of the attack! At 4.35 the first guns of the great rolling barrage were opened, and the battle was at hand. By the light of these guns the last of the Infantry and Marines joined their comrades. The good name of the 2nd Division had been saved, and as it came out of the Bois de Retz, now illuminated far and wide by the lightning of the guns, the line was completed. No more need the famous fighters of the Moroccan Division, made up of men whose business it was to fight and die, chafe at the thought of failure on the part of their associates, whose mettle was to be proven to them that morning.

The roar of a thousand guns breaking suddenly the calm of that summer morning at 4.35, the allied divisions jumped off across the wide plateau towards Soissons, into the mouths of the German guns, into the jaws of war! Only those who have been there can know what it means!

In this particular case there was enough of rivalry, enough of personal vanity—if these were lacking, which we do not believe—to nerve every man in those three divisions to be a hero that day! To have been selected to fight on either flank of the famous Foreign Legion—considered the best fighters in the world, was incentive sufficient for the 1st and 2nd American Divisions, offi-

cers and men, to fill the records of that battle with extraordinary qualities of heroism. The gallant Moroccan Division was also put on its mettle that day when brought shoulder to shoulder with these new champions chosen from the entire Allied strength to be its comrades to strike the decisive blow, which was to show to the world the safety or peril of Paris. Upon their action today hung the balance of power.

It proved the Germans were not prepared for this attack. Confident of marching on to Paris in the near future, they had not considered it necessary to "dig in" here. Neither had they expected the Allied forces could recover from their recent efforts to begin anew. Not yet had they come to realize the force of the new element infused into the combat.

Before nightfall of that eventful day the center of the attacking forces had gained the objective set for the drive and prepared to rest upon their arms. This included the Moroccans and 1st Brigade of the 1st American Division, but the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division and the 153rd French Division were still fighting in the Missy ravine, while the 2nd Division was battling before Vierzy.

Tales of personal valor and heroism abound in the accounts of that and the succeeding days' fighting, until the grand offensive was won. An eye-witness of the thrilling action describes an heroic scene, one among many, which rivals the famous ride of the six hundred horsemen comprising the light brigade of the Earl of Cardigan at Balaklava in the Crimean War.

"While the artillery was moving forward at a gallop, there came moving majestically out of the forest of Retz two columns of splendid cavalry. It was one of the most awe-inspiring sights of the war. On they came at a slow trot, their blue steel helmets flashing in the sun. Like a triumphant parade, each man in a new

blue uniform, with buttons, bit and spurs burnished bright, rode proudly across that wheat-covered plateau as though in review before the whole world. Apparently heedless of the German shells from the heights beyond, they swept across the newly-won ground. Through the artillery, through the infantry supports they went, and as they passed the rearmost line of the infantry, the Colonel turned in his saddle and shouted the command.

"Every trooper drew his sabre, as the column spread out fanwise into line of battle. Raising his sabre the colonel signaled the charge. The lethargy of the trot vanished. Each trooper jabbed his spur into his horse's flank, and the line sprang forward at the charge. On they went towards the Allied infantry outpost line, and then, of a sudden, there sounded the sickening tattoo of hundreds of German machine guns. The charging cavalry was literally cut to pieces. The handful still mounted tried vainly to reform, but it was evident that not until every machine gun was taken, could cavalry hope to get through. This was to be an infantry battle."

Before ten of the evening of July 18 the Allied line was fairly fixed for the night, including the towns of Breuil, Missy-sur-Bois, near the road to Paris, up the hill to Vierzy, where the 23rd Infantry and 5th Marines of the 2nd Division had performed such prodigious feats, and on the slope of the hill overhanging the little town of Tigny, and thence along to where the Moroccans were holding the slopes.

It was a busy night for both the Allies and the enemy, the artillery of both sides continually belching forth its deadly hail. Nor were the military departments alone active that night. Ambulances looking after the wounded, plied resolutely to and fro despite the rain of fire falling all about. Supply wagons and

water carts, with warm food and water for the weary men, performed a gallant part. Munition carts also went forward to replenish the stocks in this essential part of the stern drive. At headquarters no one was idle for a moment. In the seven hours of darkness and prelude of battle, until four in the morning of another day, sleep and rest were unknown. To add to the frightfulness of it all, the red-nosed planes of Baron Richthofen's "Air Circus," whizzed through the air, back and forth, to and fro, every few minutes dropping their great balls of fire suspended in mid-air by parachutes and lighting the earth far and wide to more than mid-day brilliancy, a brightness made hideous by the enemy bombs doing fearful havoc among the drivers of munition, food and water carts, brave fellows who followed their line of duty with a courage as great as the veterans who went over the top in the excitement of battle.

The attack on the second day, July 19, opened under cover of a rolling barrage at four o'clock a. m. This drive was made along the entire German front, and finding the enemy better prepared than on the previous day, the fighting was more stubborn. To add to the disadvantage of the Allies, all of the American airplanes had been driven from the overhead field of war. The German situation was now desperate. To yield was to court disaster in the end. Each point must be held here at any cost. The price paid in human lives was awful.

This was especially true of the section of the plateau running towards Soissons. Here the Germans had planter three acres of machine guns backed by artillery. Against these the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division was pitted in one of the fiercest battles waged during the war. Unaware at first of these machine gun nests, the Allied Infantry soon found it had a stiff fight on hand. But, foot by foot, under cover of stiff firing, the line was carried forward until the brow of the hill was reached.

As the troops went over the summit they were met by a galling fire from 77mm. field guns left here by the Germans. The tanks were immediately put out of commission, and the infantry had a tough task to accomplish. But before nightfall the line had been carried forward to Ploisy ravine, where the exhausted infantry rested after one of the hardest days of warfare it had experienced. It had cost this brigade 3000 officers and men.

The 1st Brigade and Moroccans also did some gallant fighting that day, maintaining at great cost their reputations as veterans of war. Nor does all of the glory belong to these divisions. The 2nd Division, augmented by the 6th Marines, coming into the battle fresh, having been held in reserve the first day, "swept over the wheat-covered plateau with their usual dash and reckless driving, through, into and past machine gun nests, until they reached the Chateau-Thierry road. * * * Once on the road they met the full force of the German resistance.

"Time after time, by repeated assaults, they reached the road only to be thrown off again; finally they dug in, facing the village of Tigny, which lay just west of the road. They had accomplished their mission, and won immortal glory, for the road now lay in No Man's Land, and the German communications between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry were cut."

The Allies now had pushed their line into the field of the enemy so they rested on the night of July 19, well satisfied with their work, having advanced seven miles against the very troops selected by the Germans to hew their way to Paris. That night the capital of France must have looked far away to the war-worn men of the disappointed Kaiser.

The third day's drive is a record of gallant attacks against a foe making its last determined stand, but a stand continually yielding before the assaults of the Al-

lies fired with the spirit of victory. To the 1st Division was assigned the herculean task of taking Berzy-le-Sec. Two regiments of infantry, the 26th and 28th, literally wiped out every vestige of German possession, and the line ran along the western bank of the river Crise. The 16th and 18th infantry, the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division, with the Moroccans cleaned up the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons highway and rested on the elevated plateau of Bizancy, a fortress which cost severe fighting to capture, but was accomplished, the Allies taking more prisoners on this occasion than their depleted ranks numbered. The Allies now commanded the city of Soissons, three miles down the valley, which was the heaviest blow the Germans had received in all this great offensive of the American division and the Moroccans. The cost had been severe to the Allies, and it was the deathblow to the Germans in the Marne region. The best of their soldiery, picked to march on Paris, had been overwhelmingly defeated and put to shameful rout by the two American divisions and two French divisions.

A detailed account of the offensive of the Allies on this front with the arrow of conflict pointing towards victory from the first night until the morning of August 6, when the Americans and French had reached the Vesle, with the rugged lines softened by memory, the awfulness of it all forgotten in a measure, the story reads like romance. Early in the struggle the boastfulness of the German left him, and he thought, not of Paris, but of Berlin. For the first time since he had ridden like a charioteer into the battle, he saw the Fatherland in danger. For him the Marne Salient was no longer an offensive, but a defensive—a retreat to put it plainly. His great aim now was to do this in a way so he could escape disaster, and re-establish his army on safer footing nearer home.

The south bank of the Marne was abandoned by the



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MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT LEE BULLARD

Germans on the morning of July 20, and their machine guns were planted so as to stop any pursuit the Allies might attempt. The 3rd American Division of Regulars was stationed on the Marne east of Chateau-Thierry as far as Jaulgonne Bend, where it has been mentioned it did some sharp fighting, and stopped the first German drive in June. On the morning of July 21 the 26th American Division, New England National Guard, was ordered forward from Belleau Wood, an order carried out by them with eagerness, but ending in disappointment inasmuch as the enemy had fled in the night. The order then came to pursue the Germans, which was undertaken with precaution, knowing as they did the treacherous nature of the foe.

In the seven days of fighting that fell to the 26th, from July 18 to 24, heavy casualties were borne and severe hardship. The total loss comprised over 5,000 officers and men. It was relieved on July 25 by the Rainbow National Guard, the 42nd Division. The Allied forces now held the line from Soissons to Le Charmel on the south, three miles north of Jaulgonne Bend on the Marne. The key to the southern section was Croix Rouge Farme, with its fortifications, and this was directly in front of the Rainbow Division, recently sent here.

On the morning of July 27 the 42nd Division prepared to take this place by crossing the open space which separated it from the forest. This dash was made with a spirit and determination which won the first offensive, and assured the success of the next drive.

In the meantime the 3rd Division made an attack upon Ronchers and Hill 190, overlooking Ronchers and the Ourcq. That night the north wing of the 42nd cleaned out the forest of Fere of the last of the enemies, while the other cleared the slopes of the Ourcq, and at

last the Allies commanded the backbone of the German position between the Ourcq and the Marne.

All this had been accomplished against a terrific resistance—the resistance of an army retreating foot by foot, knowing its very existence depended upon the energy with which it coped with a foe that knew only the order “to advance.” July 28 the 3rd Division took the town of Roncheres, while the 52nd Division strengthened its position before Cierges. Those who survived that day’s sullen fighting in an atmosphere laden with German gas, wonder how they lived through it all. That day the 165th Infantry Regiment of the Rainbow Division captured Hill 184, which made possible the possession of the adjoining towns.

The 3rd Division had been in constant activity since late in May, and performed an important part in the breaking of the German offensive and in insuring the success of the Allied offensive, so it had richly earned the rest that came to it on July 30, when it was relieved by the 32nd Division, consisting of the Wisconsin and Michigan National Guard. “In high spirits these veterans retired to its old area south of the Marne, its bands playing airs of victory in memory of the heroic fighting which had won for it the name of “The Marne Division” in the bitter fighting of the defensive and offensive struggle of the “Second Battle of the Marne.”

On the afternoon of July 30 the 42nd Division took up the task laid down by the 3rd Division, beginning a drive through the woods beskirting the little town of Cierges, only to find the village surcharged with gas, so the line was formed at the edge of the woods. The 32nd and 42nd Divisions now held the front on the Ourcq. The following morning the 32nd Division crossed the opening and took Cierges and Hill 212.

August 1st found the Americans preparing for another advance in the face of bitter opposition, an oppo-

sition that seemed to augur further intense work, but on the morning of the 2nd came the great surprise. Where an armed and determined resistance was expected, they were met with the silence of an empty camp! The enemy had quietly and swiftly withdrawn during the night! That was a great day for the Allies. Not only had a hundred small towns fallen with their chain of fortifications, but Soissons had surrendered, Rheims was no longer threatened, while the broken German Army had retreated to the River Vesle.

The American divisions were ordered to give pursuit, and then followed more skirmishing and driving in of the foe, until the forest of Nesles had been cleared by the 117th Engineers of the 42nd Division and the last ridge south of the Vesle had been gained. The 42nd Division, under the command of General Menoher, during its eight days of fighting on this front, had advanced 15 kilometers in the face of bitter resistance and at the cost of 184 officers and 5,469 men. Relieved now by the 4th Division, Regulars, on the night of August 2 the Rainbow Division marched triumphantly back to the valley of the Marne.

The final honors in that memorable campaign fell to the fortune of the 32nd Division by driving the Germans out of the town of Fismes, and holding the town. This division there completed its mission after three weeks of intense fighting, having written its record in letters of gold. August 5th it was relieved by the 28th Division and was assembled on the heights between the Rivers Ourcq and Vesle. In the last seven days of fighting it had lost 77 officers, 645 killed, with a total casualty list of 3,547, and advanced twelve miles. Under the command of General Haan, this division of Michigan and Wisconsin troops had entered the fighting area without previous experience, but covered itself with

sufficient glory to place it among the best of the American Army.

August 4 the 77th Division, New York City National Army, was sent from the Baccarat sector and under the command of General Duncan, was given a test in this "Hell Hole of the Vesle," alongside the veterans of the 28th Division.

The 4th Division, under General Cameron, which had been sent to relieve the 42nd, advanced from the Ourcq to the Vesle. Acting in part with other divisions or together it had advanced about ten miles, and thrown its line definitely across the Vesle, having suffered during the campaign the loss of over 5,000 men in killed and wounded. It was relieved on the night of August 12-13. General Hines was now placed in command, while General Cameron was given the command of the Fifth Army Corps.

August 1, 1918, found five American Divisions in sectors in Alsace and the Vosges Mountains, which was the southeastern end of the Western Front. As many American Divisions were fighting in the direction of Vesles, west of Rheims. One American Division, the 82nd of the American National Army, had been in the Toul sector since June 16. This sector was to the south of St. Mihiel and became designated as the American Area on the Western Front. Next to the Toul Sector on the east was the Saizarais Sector, which ranged from Limey on the east to the Moselle River at Pont-a-Mousson. The French were relieved by the Americans on August 7, 1918. There had been practically no fighting here since 1914, but over the scene rested the horrors of those terrible days and nights of fighting in the Bois-le-Prete, and the old trenches and quarries remained in ruins to keep alive the memory of the sacrifices made to keep the place.

The Aisne-Marne offensive ended when the French

and Americans reached the Vesle on August 6. Two days later Marshal Foch ordered the British, with a few American divisions to begin an offensive towards Cambrai, with the purpose of extinguishing the Amiens-Montdidier Salient. The road to Cambrai from Arras to Baupaume and on to Amiens runs through the desolate valley of Somme. The Germans had depleted this section in order to reinforce the reserves of Vesle front. The American troops with the British along this line of offensive were the 33rd Division of Illinois National Guard, the 27th New York National Guard, and the 30th Old Hickory National Guard. On this sector, pitted against the iron front of the Hindenburg line, was waged successfully one of the fiercest battles of the war. Beyond Amiens the road leads to Montdidier, described elsewhere, and to Cantigny, where some of the Americans received their initial action in the great war.

St. Mihiel Offensive

So far there had been no American Army. Instead the American Divisions, as has been stated, were scattered all along the front as parts of the French and British armies. September 2, 1918, General Pershing made the request that the American Divisions act as a distinct unit. In his opinion they had won this right through the Aisne-Marne Salient. This demand of the American commander was granted with the condition that the American offensive at St. Mihiel should be limited, and then activities be transferred to Meuse-Argonne. The American commander in his report says that even then no one present at the conference, and Marshals Foch and Petain, with other leaders who were there, dared to say the war would end before another year. But Foch had in mind a mighty offensive from Ypres to

Verdun, though he had yet to learn of the power of his new Ally.

St. Mihiel is a town of a little less than ten thousand people, with its garrison and barracks an important place during the war, as witness the German battle to capture it in 1914, four years before the time of the coming offensive to wrest it from them. Its seizure by the Germans was not by any means its first taste of war. It became the scene of bitter contention in the days of the French Renaissance, while still earlier in its history it suffered at the hands of the Roman invaders in the days of Caesar.

Strictly speaking the battle did not take place in the town, but as the town capitulated as a result of the victory won nearby it has been given its name. Here as elsewhere, the topography of the country had much to do with the setting of the battle. In times of peace the scene is not without the charm attached to the valley along the River Meuse. On the east southward from Dun-sur-Meuse upstream to Commercy, the landscape lifts sharply for between two and three miles, to the ridge which forms the backbone for the Plain of Woevre. This crest is known as the Heights of the Meuse (Cotes-de-Meuse), in the Verdun section of which stood the important strongholds, Forts Vaux and Douaumont, which the Germans fought hard to capture.

The Plain of the Woevre extends eastward for nearly forty miles, until abruptly cut off by the highlands commanding the River Moselle. The Woevre Plain is more strictly speaking a marsh, dotted here and there by bodies of water of varying size, and usually bordered with marshy shore. Through this boggy plain winds leisurely—at places very leisurely—a small stream with the rather startling name of Rupt-de-Mad and which finds its way into the Moselle not many miles south of the German fortifications at Metz.

At this time the German line ran westward from the Moselle Ridge across the Woevre Plain until it came to the Heights of the Meuse at Apremont. Here it turned southward until coming to the Meuse a little south of the old French fort, Camp des Romains. Then the line turned north, crossing the river in front of St. Mihiel and including the ruins of Chauvencourt, and then recrossing the Meuse extending northeasterly so as to cross the ridge at an angle so as to hit Woevre Plain east of the battlefield of Les Eparges, the scene of French operations in 1915. From here it ran along the base of Meuse Heights in the Verdun sector.

In the main the enemy was strongly situated. Fort Camp des Romains commanded an extensive and exhaustive view of the Meuse Valley. On the east looking down the side of Meuse Heights were two vantage spots, either nearly or equal to that already mentioned. The first of this twain was the church tower at the village of Hattonchatel, which overlooked the swampy plain of Woevre as far as the hills of Metz. The other view-point was from Mont Sec, an isolated peak rising from Woevre Plain, about two miles east of Meuse Heights and as important from a military view-point as either of the others named. So far we have not found a vulnerable spot. The most promising section for an attack lay between the wooded hills west of Pont-a-Moussan, where the country is open and mostly level to Apremont. An offensive undertaken here and abetted by a determined advance from the Les Eparges corner promised to at least cut off a portion of the enemy's forces, unless a retreat was made.

In commenting upon this Simonds, in his History of the World War, says aptly: "In Pershing's plan of operations the 1st Division, advancing east of the Meuse Hills and their outlying spur, Mont Sec, would join hands with the 26th Division, coming southeast from the

Les Eparges Corner, and the meeting place would be the village of Vigneulles, just south of Hattonchatel Hill, which is the highest summit of the whole Meuse Heights. Meantime the rest of Pershing's operative force between Pont-a-Moussan and the 1st Division front would keep step. Thus not only would the St. Mihiel salient be pinched out and the Germans encompassed and captured when the 1st and 26th - divisions joined hands at Vigneulles, but the front would be pushed out eastward towards Metz, beyond the considerable town of Thiaucourt, where the Rupt-de-Mad brook assumes the dignity of a river. This new front would carry a threat both for Metz and for the Briey iron works and mines far to the north."

By night marches and concealed action Pershing's army was in position to begin the offensive on the night of September 11, 1918, while the enemy rested, little suspecting the struggle was coming so soon. Briefly stated, Pershing had placed his forces on the south side of the salient from the Moselle westward to the First Corps, consisting of the 2nd, 5th, 82nd, and 90th in line, Liggett commanding. On the left, commanded by Dickman, the Fourth Corps, consisting of the 89th, 42nd and 1st divisions were placed nearly opposite Mont Sec. From this section round to the northeast corner already mentioned the French troops held the ground, waiting for the outcome of the offensive. At the Corner, under command of Cameron, the Fifth corps awaited action. This comprised really the 26th American, the 15th Colonial, and the 4th American, but only the first was expected to participate in the battle. The object of this division was to cross the border of the salient and meet the First Division at Vigneulles. It will be seen that nine American divisions were on the front, with seven expected to do active duty, and only two of these, the 1st and 42nd, veteran troops. Three more divisions were

held in reserve. The American force numbered in the vicinity of 300,000, and with the reserved American divisions and the French, 70,000, it aggregated 500,000. It was the greatest American army to enter battle; the first to fight in Europe.

The battle and reduction of St. Mihiel was strictly an American offensive—the first—and accomplished from September 12 to September 16. Performed wholly under direction of the American command and largely by American troops it was a distinctive honor to officers and men. The attack began at 5 a. m. on the morning of the 12th inst., and was a continued series of successes, though not accomplished without severe fighting and a casualty list of seven thousand. Sixteen thousand prisoners were taken and 443 guns. It not only reduced a dangerous German salient, but it demonstrated the American ability to undertake and execute an extensive and victorious operation. Colonel Ayres, in comparing this with the battles of the Civil War says: "Two comparisons between this operation and the Battle of Gettysburg emphasize the magnitude of the action. About 550,000 Americans were engaged at St. Mihiel; the Union forces at Gettysburg numbered approximately 100,000. St. Mihiel set a record for concentration of artillery fire by a four-hour artillery preparation, consuming more than 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. In three days at Gettysburg Union artillery fired 33,000 rounds. The casualties were less than one-third of the Union losses at Gettysburg."

In overpowering the St. Mihiel salient the American first army was aided and protected by the largest concentration of air forces ever made. Of this auxiliary wing of assault about one-third was American, and the balance made up of French, British and Italian squadrons operating under American command. Throughout this action the German rear was kept under bombard-

ment day and night; their reserves and ammunition dumps were located for the American long-range artillery; propaganda intended to confuse and distract the enemy; photographs were taken of every movement of the Germans, this information being frequently delivered to headquarters in finished photographs within half an hour of its occurrence. On account of the fog, which hampered the action during the day, the air forces were compelled to fly low, and some trouble was experienced by the infantry with the German "strafing" planes. The American air force consisted of eleven observation squadrons, twelve pursuit squadrons, three bombing squadrons and fourteen balloon companies.

Pershing had asked the privilege to demonstrate the ability of the American Army to undertake the capture of the most difficult sector on the whole front, the Meuse-Argonne, later on. Surely the success of the Battle of St. Mihiel had warranted him in his assumption. Cantigny, Belleau Wood and the Aisne-Marne had been the preliminary preparation; St. Mihiel, the final test to prove the American soldier and his machinery of war. Pershing had not miscalculated his men. On the eve of the battle Foch sent this message:

The American First Army under your command has achieved in this first day a magnificent victory by a maneuver which was as skillfully prepared as it was valiantly executed.

Nothing had gone amiss. The 1st and 26th divisions had met at Vigneulles, as planned, the honor of the actual capture of the town going to the "Yankee Division." The line now ran from Les Eparges 10 miles from Verdun to the Plain of Woivre, passed east of Thiaucourt and came to the Moselle beyond Pont-a-Mousson. The tidal battlefields of Gravelotte and Mars-la-Tour, where the French had lost so disastrously in 1870

through the mistakes of Bazaine, and just beyond, apparently within his grasp was Metz, but Pershing was not thinking of these, nor yet the iron fields of Briey. His gaze was turned towards more rugged scenes, on the other side of the River Meuse, and thither the march was taken without any misgivings now as to flank or rear.

Meuse-Argonne Offensive

On the 26th of September, 1918, the first American Army took the place of the Second French Army, and began a series of attacks upon the Germans stationed in the broad valley of the River Meuse which was destined to lead to what was beyond comparison the greatest battle ever fought by American troops, while there have been few, if any, greater battles in the history of the world. General Pershing said in his report of November 20 that the object of this, the Meuse-Argonne offensive was "to draw the best German divisions to our front and to consume them."

The main object of the American attack was the Sedan-Mezieres railroad, the principal line of transportation of supplies for the German forces along an important section of the western front. Should this way of communication be broken, the entire situation of the enemy would be changed. A retreat of the Germans from this position would not only spell disaster to the morale of the German army but it would mean the evacuation of the Briey iron fields, which had been one source of their supply of this metal. The Germans realized this fully as much as did the Allied powers, and they were resolved to make a desperate stand here. At this critical moment, with the mighty struggle impend-

ing, the German commander of the Fifth Army made his memorable appeal in which he called upon his men to stand their ground in defiance of all hazard, acknowledging that defeat here portended disaster to the Fatherland.

This battlefield had a length of over seventy miles, from La Harazee in the Argonne section to Clemrey just north of Nancy, and was fifteen miles in depth. The contour of the country in this territory was calculated to draw out some of the sharpest lines of strategy and afford a battleground of intense offensives and desperate defenses. Fifteen miles west of Verdun rises the abrupt side of the Argonne Forest, which has become inseparably connected with those days of fighting. Leaving this forest and plateau on the left the descent drops into Aire Valley. The German front line was at Boureilles before the beginning of the offensive by the Allies, and was the first to fall on September 26, which marked the opening of the battle. This was accomplished by the 28th division, and the attack here was followed up by that division and the 35th by bitter fighting at Varennes and Cheppy, the last named town across the Valley of Aire. From Varennes the road leads through Charpentry to Romange, dotted by half a dozen quaint villages, three of which—Gesnes, Exermont and Sommerance—were the scene of some of the fiercest fighting in those forty-six days of intense combat. The small group of wooded hills comprising this section were in a measure the key to the whole situation, and defended by eight entrenched German divisions it required the keenest fighting all through the early days of October. For its gallantry in this action General Pershing issued a General Order citing especially the 1st American Division U. S. Regulars.

At Romagne-sous-Montfaucon rest today the bodies of a majority of the brave men who fell in that sanguin-

ary contest, it being the largest American military cemetery in France, having 23,061 graves, one-third of the entire number who fell victims of the war, and one-half of the soldiers killed in action.

Below Romange lies Bantheville, and then the valley of the River Andon, which winds leisurely through the towns of Aincreville and Dulcon to Dun-sur-Meuse, where on November 5, 1918, the 5th Division began their advance over the Meuse which was accomplished in three days and a firm footing established at Dun.

Continuing down the valley through Mouzay the river winds into Stenay, where the 90th Division made its hazardous cross of the Meuse, while just beyond the stream towards Beaumont the 89th Division performed its famous advance to the Meuse. At Beaumont the 2nd Division stole its famous march on the enemy by slipping secretly through the German lines during the night and broke the backbone of the Hun defense. These actions were filling in the early days of November, and November 7 the 1st and 2nd Divisions cleared the south bank of the River Meuse, each stroke of the American troops driving the wedge deeper and deeper into the flank of the German Army.

Then the 1st Division was ordered to take Sedan, the city noted as an important position in the Franco-German War of 1870. That night this arm of the American troops marched hurriedly along the road through Beaumont, Yoncq, Autrecourt, Villers, Remilly and Wadelincourt, when the order came to halt while it was to be left to the French to have the honor of taking the doomed city. So the French were in possession of Sedan at the time of the Armistice. All this is but an outline of the series of engagements forming the battleground of the Meuse-Argonne, the most stupendous undertaking of the World War.

So at the end of 47 days of continuous battle the

goal had been reached; Pershing's words had been fulfilled, for the German divisions had been literally "consumed." And into this sanguinary and decisive struggle the Germans had hurled every atom of man power and every grain of ammunition to stem the inevitable tide of war. It is perhaps needless to say that the Allied Powers had not been unconscious of the part it was acting. Every available division of the American Army had been called into the battle to crush the enemy.

Statistics of the Engagement

The government has prepared the following data regarding the Meuse Argonne battle:

Days of battle.....	47
American troops engaged.....	1,200,000
Guns employed in the attack.....	2,417
Rounds of artillery ammunition fired.....	4,214,000
Airplanes used.....	840
Tons of explosives dropped by planes on enemy lines	100
Tanks used.....	324
Miles of penetration of enemy line, maximum.....	34
Square kilometers of territory taken.....	1,550
Villages and towns liberated.....	150
Prisoners captured.....	16,059
Artillery pieces captured.....	468
Machine guns captured.....	2,864
Trench mortars captured.....	177
American casualties.....	120,000

Battle of the Wilderness and Meuse-Argonne

The great strategical battle of the World War has been aptly compared with that great battle of the Civil War, fought from May 5 to May 12, 1864. Both were fought over a rugged terrain covered with masses of undergrowth and wildwood, while progress was necessarily slow and the hazard greater. The Wilderness was the longest and most hotly contested battle under difficult resistance during that war, and the casualty list was very heavy.

In comparison the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne hung in the balance six days where the other continued one; twelve men fought in the Forest of the Argonne where one man continued the struggle in the Virginian Wilderness. The Americans used in this European battle ten times as many guns, and one hundred times as many rounds of artillery ammunition. The casualties were four hundred times as great as in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Contemporary with the drive in the Argonne, the American Second and Thirty-sixth Divisions on October 2 to 28 were assisting the French who were advancing in Champagne. During this period the gap between the two armies was protected a part of the time by the American Ninety-second Division.

Conclusion

In concluding this introductory account of the records of the different divisions of the American Army in the World War, we wish to add here what should have been said earlier, that the first of the American forces to land in France were the Engineers, and no small meed of credit belongs to this doughty division of our fighting forces. They were the first to prove to the Germans that America had really entered the contest; they were the first to draw the blood of the Hun; they were the first to arouse the drooping spirits of the British and French. In June, 1917, four regiments of Army Regulars and one of Marines were sent overseas. Colonel Charles A. Doyen was in command of the Fifth Regiment of Marines, landing at St. Nazarre, near Brest, at the northern extremity of the Bay of Biscay. In September Doyen was made Brigadier General, and placed in command of the Fifth and Sixth regiments as a brigade.

In conclusion let us say that Germany had learned too late her mistake in arousing that people across the sea who were largely accountable for the success of the three Allied offensives; Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and last and greatest, the Meuse-Argonne. Simonds, in his *History of the World War*, says: "Few of the people who were alive in America on the day and night when the first reports of the Lusitania massacre began to arrive will ever forget the horror, the indignation, the stupefaction produced by that crime. For twenty-four hours the country refused to believe that a civilized nation, presumably looking to the same ideals and the same conceptions of humanity, could permit its sailors



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MAJOR GENERAL J. G. HARBORD

to launch against a passenger ship, laden with women and children, and carrying neutrals as well as belligerents, a torpedo which would inevitably result in the slaughter of innocent and helpless human beings. When the truth was no longer to be doubted there swept from one end of the United States to the other an emotion which destroyed sympathy with Germany everywhere except among people of German origin or politicians dependent upon hyphenated votes for their political existence. The cause of Germany, so far as it had an appeal to the sympathy, the intelligence, and the conscience of the United States, went down with the Lusitania." What Germany lost the Allies gained; and let us hope permanent good came out of the awful blunder of war.

PART II.

Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
 Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.
 Saizerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to November 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.

(6th Field Artillery.)

Sommerviller sector, France, October 21 to November 20, 1917.
 Ansauville sector, France, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
 Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.
 Saizerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to November 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.

(7th Field Artillery)

Sommerviller sector, France, October 21 to November 20, 1917.
 Ansauville sector, France, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
 Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.
 Saizerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to November 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.

(1st Engineers.)

Sommerviller sector, France, October 21 to November 20, 1917.
 Ansauville sector, France, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
 Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
 Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.

Salzerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.

(1st Machine Gun Battalion)

Ansauville sector, France, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.
Salzerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 5 to 8, 1918.

(2d Field Signal Battalion.)

Sommerviller sector, France, October 21 to November 20, 1917.
Ansauville sector, France, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
Cantigny sector, France, April 25 to June 8, 1918.
Montdidier-Noyon defensive, France, June 9 to 13, 1918.
Cantigny sector, France, June 14 to July 7, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 23, 1918.
Salzerais sector, France, August 7 to 24, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 13, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 8, 1918.

THE SECOND DIVISION.

The Second Division was composed of units from the regular army and the United States Marine Corps during the fall of 1917. Brigadier-General Charles A. Doyen organized the division and was in command until November 7th, 1917 when he returned to the United States and died here the following spring. He was succeeded in command by Major-General Omar Bundy who

was succeeded by General J. G. Harboard on July 14, 1918. Major-General J. E. Le June of United States Marine Corps later took command. The Division captured 12,026 men. Its advance was 60 kilometers. It was quiet 71 days and active 66 days. Its total casualties were 22,230, the largest of any division of the whole army. It had 4478 battle deaths and 17,752 wounded. The Division received 35,343 replacements.

THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(9th Infantry.)

Toulon-Troyon sectors, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 9, 1918.
 Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(23d Infantry.)

Troyon sector, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
 Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(5th Machine Gun Battalion)

Troyon sector, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
 Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918

FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE (MARINES)

(5th Regiment Marines.)

Toulon sector, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(6th Regiment Marines.)

Toulon sector, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(6th Machine Gun Battalion, Marines)

Toulon sector, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(12th Field Artillery.)

Toulon sector, Verdun, France, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

Aisne defensive, France, June 4 to 5, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to 25, 1918.

Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 22, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 26, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(15th Field Artillery)

Troyon sector, France, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

Aisne defensive, France, June 4 to 5, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to 25, 1918.

Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 22, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 26, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(17th Field Artillery.)

Toulon-Troyon sectors, Verdun, France, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

Aisne defensive, France, June 4 to 5, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to 25, 1918.

Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 22, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 26, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(2nd Engineers.)

Toulon-Troyon sectors, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, (Champagne), France, October 1 to 26, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(4th Machine Gun Battalion)

Toulon-Troyon sectors, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(1st Field Signal Battalion)

Toulon-Troyon sectors, Verdun, France, March 15 to May 13, 1918.
Aisne defensive, France, May 31 to June 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 9, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 19, 1918.
Marbache sector, France, August 9 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 1 to 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

THE THIRD DIVISION

The Third Division was organized at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, from units of the regular army. Major General Joseph F. Dickman was the first

commander. He was followed by Major General B. B. Buck who assumed command August 31, 1918, and continued until October 17, when he was succeeded by Brigadier General Preston Brown. This Division completed arrived in France May 30, 1918. The Division captured 2,240 German prisoners. It was quiet 0, and active 86 days. It advanced 41 kilometers. Its total casualties was 16,117. It had 3,177 battle deaths and 12,940 wounded. This division received 24,033 replacements.

FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(4th Infantry.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

(7th Infantry.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

(8th Machine Gun Battalion)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.**(30th Infantry.)**

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 4 to 9, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

(38th Infantry.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 4 to 9, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

(9th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 4 to 9, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**(10th Field Artillery.)**

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 30, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to November 11, 1918.

(18th Field Artillery.)

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 Vesle sector, August 7 to 13, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to November 11,
 1918.

(76th Field Artillery.)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 5 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to November 11,
 1918.

(6th Engineers)

Peronne sector, France, February 10 to March 29, 1918.
 Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 Amiens sector, France, April 7 to June 7, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 11 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 4 to 9, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 13 to 15, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

(7th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918

(5th Field Signal Battalion.)

Aisne defensive, France, June 1 to 5, 1918.
 Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES A. DOYEN, U. S. MARINES

Alsne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 27, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

THE FOURTH DIVISION

The Fourth Division was organized at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, on December 10, 1917. It was composed of units of the regular army brought to full strength by drafted men. It left Camp Greene April 18, 1918, and had all organizations in France by June 3. General George H. Cameron was the first commander and was succeeded by Major General John L. Hines. On October 11, General Cameron resumed command of the Fourth. The Division captured 2,756 German prisoners. It was quiet 7 days and active 38 days. It advanced 24½ kilometers. Its total casualties was 12,504. It had 2,611 battle deaths and 9,893 wounded.

SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(39th Infantry.)

Alsne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(47th Infantry.)

Alsne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(11th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(58th Infantry.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(59th Infantry)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to August 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(12th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to August 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOURTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE**(13th Field Artillery.)**

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 4 to 6, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 24, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(16th Field Artillery.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 3 to 6, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 23, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(77th Field Artillery.)

Vesle sector, France, August 8 to 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 15, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 24, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(Fourth Engineers.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.
Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(Tenth Machine Gun Battalion.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.
Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(Eighth Field Signal Battalion.)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toulon sector, France, September 6 to 13, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

THE FIFTH DIVISION.

The Fifth Division was organized at Camp Logan, Texas, made up of regular army units. Major General James E. McManor commanded the Division until October 24, 1918, when he was succeeded on this date by Major General Hanson E. Ely. The overseas movement took place in March, April and May 1918. The division captured 2,356 German prisoners. It was quiet 71 days and active 32 days. It advanced 29 kilometers. Its total casualties were 8,840. It had 1,976 battle deaths, 6,864 wounded and 12,611 replacements.

NINTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(60th Infantry.)**

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(61st Infantry.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(14th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918

TENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(6th Infantry.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(11th Infantry.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Marbache sector, Toul, France, September 19 to 29, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(15th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.)**(19th Field Artillery.)**

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

(20th Field Artillery.)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

(21st Field Artillery.)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

(Seventh Engineers.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(13th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

(9th Field Signal Battalion.)

Anould sector, Vosges, France, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
St. Die sector, Vosges, France, July 17 to August 23, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

THE SIXTH DIVISION.

The Sixth Division was organized from regular army units at Camp Forest, Georgia, and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Many of the units were trained in England and the final arrival of the complete Division in France was August 28, 1918. Brigadier General James B. Erwin who commanded the Division until August 31, 1918, was succeeded on that date by Major General Walter P. Gordon. The Division captured 12 prisoners, was quiet 40 days. Its total casualties was 546. It had 93 battle deaths and 453 wounded. The Division received 2784 replacements.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.**(51st Infantry.)**

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(52d Infantry.)

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(17th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

TWELFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.**(53d Infantry.)**

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(54th Infantry.)

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(18th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

ELVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH ENGINEERS

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

SIXTEENTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

SIXTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Geradmer sector, Vosges, France, September 3 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

The Seventh Division was organized January 1, 1918, at Chicamauga Park, Georgia, and was trained at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. Its overseas movement began

July 31 and continued until the arrival of the last unit in France September 3. The Division captured 69 prisoners, was quiet 31 days, active 2 days. It advanced 1 kilometer, its total casualties, 1,693. It had 296 battle deaths and 1,397 wounded. The Division received 4,112 replacements.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(55th Infantry.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

(56th Infantry.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

(20th Machine Gun Battalion.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

(34th Infantry.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

(64th Infantry.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

(21st Machine Gun Battalion.)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTH ENGINEERS.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

NINETEENTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

TENTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

DEPOT REPLACEMENT AND LABOR DIVISION

The Eighth Division was organized at Camp Fremont, California, from men of the regular army, August 3, 1918. Major General Graves, with his staff and 5000 men and 100 officers were transferred to Siberia. Major General Eli A. Holmich succeeded General Graves in command of the Division. The overseas movement began Oct. 30, 1918. The 8th Artillery Brigade, the 8th Infantry Brigade, with the 16th Infantry Brigade headquarters and the 319th engineers were the only organizations of this Division that went to France. These troops became the garrison of Brest and assisted in making the huge camps where troops were embarked. After the Armistice the 8th Infantry and the 2nd Battalion of the 67th Field Artillery of the 1st Division became American forces in Germany under General Allen.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION

The 26th Division was organized near Boston, Mass., from a combination of the New England National Guard and National Army troops from Camp Devens. It was commanded until October 24, 1918, by Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, when he was on this date succeeded by Brigadier General Frank E. Bamford. The overseas movement began September 7, 1917, and headquarters were established in Newfchateau, France, October 31, 1917. It was known as the Yankee Division. The 26th Division captured 3148 prisoners. It was quiet 148 days, active 45 days. It advanced 37 kilometers. Its total casualties were 13,460. It had 2135 battle deaths and 11,325 wounded. It had 14,411 replacements.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE.**(101st Infantry.)**

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

(102d Infantry)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, Sep'tember 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

(102d Machine Gun Battalion.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE.**(103rd Infantry.)**

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

(104th Infantry.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

(103d Machine Gun Battalion.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-FIRST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.**(101st Field Artillery.)**

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

(102nd Field Artillery.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

(103rd Field Artillery.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11,
1918.

(101st Engineers.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

(101st Machine Gun Battalion.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.

Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

(101st Field Signal Battalion.)

Chemin des Dames sector, France, February 6 to March 21, 1918.

Toul (Boucq) sector, France, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 25, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Troyon sector, France, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

The 27th Division was organized at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, from the New York National Guard. Major General John O'Ryan of the New York National Guard commanded the Division during its entire service. The overseas movement begun on May 8, 1918, and was completed July 7, 1918, when the last unit arrived in France. This Division captured 2358 prisoners. It was quiet 0 and active 57 days. It advanced 11 kilometers. Its total casualties were 8986. It had 1785 battle deaths and 7201 wounded. The replacements were 5355.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE**(105th Infantry)**

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(106th Infantry)

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-FIFTH MACHINE**GUN BATTALION**

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(107th Infantry)**

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(108th Infantry)

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED SIXTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to
August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

FIFTY-SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(104th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(105th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(106th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to
August 30, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SECOND ENGINEERS

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to
August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-FOURTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**



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MAJOR GENERAL OMAR BUNDY

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SECOND FIELD

SIGNAL BATTALION

Dickebush Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31, to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION

The 28th Division was organized at Camp Hancock, Georgia, from the Pennsylvania National Guard. The generals in command of the Division were Major General C. M. Clement to Dec. 11, 1917, when he was succeeded by Major General Charles H. Muir, who served until October 24, 1918, when Major General William H. Hay took command and served until the end of the war. The 28th Division captured 921 prisoners, were quiet 31 days and active 49 days. It advanced 10 kilometers. It had a total casualty list of 13,980. It had battle deaths of 2551 and 11,429 were wounded.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(109th Infantry)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(110th Infantry)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Fismes sector France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(108th Machine Gun Battalion)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(111th Infantry)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 7 to 14, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.

Champagne Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(112th Infantry)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 8 to 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(109th Machine Gun Battalion)

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-THIRD FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(107th Field Artillery)

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918..
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(108th Field Artillery)

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918..
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(109th Field Artillery)

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918..
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-THIRD ENGINEERS

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 28 to July 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 13 to September 7, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-THIRD FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, July 9 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

THE TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

The 29th Division was organized at Camp McClellan in Alabama and was composed of National Guard organizations from Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia and New Jersey. They went overseas and arrived at Brest and St. Nazaire, in the month of June, 1918. The Division was commanded by Major General Charles G. Morton. The Division captured 2148 prisoners. It

was quiet 59 days and active 25 days. It advanced 4 kilometers. It suffered a a casualty list of 5219. It had battle deaths of 950 and 4268 were wounded. The Division received 4977 replacements.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(113th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

(114th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

(111th Machine Gun Battalion)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(115th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

(116th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

(112th Machine Gun Battalion)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-FOURTH ENGINEERS

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 28 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-TENTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-FOURTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 30, 1918.

THE THIRTIETH DIVISION

The 30th Division was organized at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina from the National Guard organizations of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and also contained men from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. Major General George W. Read was in command of the Division from April 27, 1918, to August 10, 1918, when he was succeeded by General Edward M. Lewis. The overseas movement took place between May 7, 1918, and June 24, 1918, when the complete Division was landed in Calais, France. This Division captured 3848 prisoners, was active 56 days and advanced 29 1-2 kilometers. It suffered 8954 casualties. It had 1629 battle deaths and 7325 were wounded. This Division received 2384 replacements.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(117th Infantry)**

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(118th Infantry)

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(114th Machine Gun Battalion)

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(119th Infantry)**

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(120th Infantry)

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

(115th Machine Gun Battalion)

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

FIFTY-FIFTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE**(113th Field Artillery)**

Toul sector, France, August 23 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 8, 1918.

Woevre sector, France, October 11 to November 8, 1918.

(114th Field Artillery)

Toul sector, France, August 23 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 8, 1918.

Woevre sector, France, October 11 to November 8, 1918.

(115th Field Artillery)

Toul sector, France, August 23 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 8, 1918.

Woevre sector, France, October 11 to November 8, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-FIFTH ENGINEERS

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-THIRTEENTH MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-FIFTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Canal sector, Belgium, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

THE THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION

The 31st Division was made up from National Guard units of Alabama, Georgia and Florida at Camp Walter, Georgia. The overseas movement began Sept. 16, 1918, and concluded November 9, 1918. Upon arrival in France the Division was made a replacement Division and sent to Le Maus Area. Hereafter it existed only as a skeleton Division, its personnel being sent as replacements to other divisions. The Generals in command at different times were Major General Francis J. Kernan, Brigadier General John L. Hayden, Major General Frances H. French, Major General Le Roy S. Lyon.

THE THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION

The 32nd Division was organized at Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, and contained the National Guard of Wisconsin and Michigan. The first commander was Major General James Parker until September 19, 1917, he was succeeded by Brigadier General W. G. Haan who continued in command until the war ended. The overseas movement of the division occurred between January 19, 1918, and March 12, 1918, when the last unit reached France. This Division was the only National Guard division detailed to the army of occupation on the Rhine. This Division captured 2153 prisoners. The 32nd was quiet 60 days and active 35 days. It advanced 36 kilometers. It had 2915 battle deaths and had 10,477 wounded. Its total casualties were 13,392 and it had 20,140 replacements.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(125th Infantry)

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

(126th Infantry)

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

(120th Machine Gun Battalion)

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

(128th Infantry)

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

(121st Machine Gun Battalion)

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTH ENGINEERS

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-NINETEENTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTH
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Haute-Alsace sector, Alsace, France, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 30 to August 6, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 8 to 11, 1918.

THE THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

The 33rd Division was organized at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, in August, 1917, from the Illinois National Guard. It was commanded by Major General

George Bell, Jr. The complete Division arrived in France June 11, 1918. It captured 3987 prisoners. It was quiet 32 days and active 27 days. It advanced 36 kilometers. Its total casualties were 7255. It had 989 battle deaths and 6266 wounded. This Division received 20,140 replacements.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(129th Infantry)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

(130th Infantry)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

(123rd Machine Gun Battalion)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(131st Infantry)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

(132nd Infantry)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

(124th Machine Gun Battalion)

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-EIGHTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(122nd Field Artillery)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(123rd Field Artillery)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(124th Field Artillery)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-EIGHTH ENGINEERS

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-TWENTY-SECOND MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-EIGHTH FIELD

SIGNAL BATTALION

Amiens sector, France, July 1 to August 7, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, August 8 to 20, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 10 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH DIVISION

The 34th Division was composed of National Guard units of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. It was organized at Camp Cody, New Mexico. The overseas movement began Sept. 16, 1918, and was completed October 24, 1918. The Division was broken up after its arrival in France and ceased to function as a division. It had the following commanders: Major General A. P. Blocksom, Major General

William R. Smith, Major General B. B. Buck and Brigadier General John A. Johnson.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION

The 35th Division was organized at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, from the Missouri and Kansas National Guards. The Division was commanded by Major General William M. Wright from its organization until June 15, 1918, when he was succeeded by Major General Peter M. Traub. The movement overseas commenced April 25, 1918, and the Division arrived in France via England on May 11, 1918. The 35th Division captured 781 prisoners. It was quiet 92 days and active 5. It advanced 12 1-2 kilometers. It suffered 7283 casualties, had 1067 battle deaths and 6216 wounded. It received 10,605 replacements.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(137th Infantry)

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

(138th Infantry)

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

(129th Machine Gun Battalion)

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

SEVENTIETH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(139th Infantry)**

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

(140th Infantry)

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

(130th Machine Gun Battalion)

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

SIXTIETH ARTILLERY BRIGADE**(128th Field Artillery)**

Gerardmer sector, France, August 14 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 3, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November 7-11, 1918.

(129th Field Artillery)

Gerardmer sector, France, August 14 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 3, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November 7-11, 1918.

(130th Field Artillery)

Gerardmer sector, France, August 14 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 3, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November 7-11, 1918.



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ONE HUNDRED-TENTH ENGINEERS

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-TWENTY-EIGHTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-TENTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Gerardmer sector, France, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 15 to November, 7, 1918.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION

The 36th Division was organized at Camp Bowie, Texas, from the National Guards of Oklahoma and Texas. Major General John E. St. John Breble organized the Division and was succeeded by Major W. R. Smith who continued in command throughout the war. The overseas movement which began on July 18, 1918, was concluded on July 30, when the division landed in France and was ordered to Bar-sur-aube for training. The Division captured 549 prisoners, was active 23 days. It advanced 21 kilometers. The total casualties were 2528. It had 600 battle deaths and 1928 wounded. The Division had 3397 replacements.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE**(141st Infantry)**

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

(142nd Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

(132nd Machine Gun Battalion)

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY BRIGADE**(143rd Infantry)**

Gerardmer sector, France July 8 to September 2, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

(144th Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

(133rd Machine Gun Battalion)

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

ONE HUNDRED-ELEVENTH ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

**ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIRST MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-ELEVENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne) France, October 7 to 28,
1918.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

The 37th Division was organized from the Ohio National Guard at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama. It was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia, where it was filled to war strength and began its overseas movement June 15, 1918. It captured 1495 prisoners. It was quiet 50 days and active 11 days. It advanced 30 kilometers. It had 5243 casualties. It had 977 battle deaths and 4266 were wounded. The Division received 6282 replacements.

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(145th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(146th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(135th Machine Gun Battalion)

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

SEVENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(147th Infantry)**

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(148th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(136th Machine Gun Battalion)

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

SIXTY-SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(134th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 23, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

(135th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 23, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

(136th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 3 to 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-TWELFTH ENGINEERS

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FOURTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-TWELFTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Baccarat sector, France, August 4 to September 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to 16, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 9 to 11, 1918.

THE THIRTY EIGHTH DIVISION

The 28th Division was formed from the National Guard of West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. The overseas movement occurred in October, 1918. Upon its arrival in France it was broken up and ceased to function longer as a combat division. The commanders of the Division in succession were Major General William H. Sage, Brigadier General Edward M. Lewis, Brigadier General Henry H. Whitney and Brigadier General William V. Judson.

THE THIRTY-NINTH DIVISION

The 39th Division was made up of the National Guard of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. The overseas movement was completed on September 7, 1918. Upon its arrival in France the Division was designated as the 5th Depot Division and ordered to the St. Florent area. The Division trained a personnel to be used as replacements. The Division was commanded by Major Henry C. Hodges.

THE FORTIETH DIVISION

The 40th Division was organized at Camp Kearney, California from the National Guard of Arizona, New

Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California. It completed its overseas movement August 28, 1918. Upon its arrival in France the Division was made a replacement Division and became the 6th Depot Division at La Guerche area. Major General Frederick S. Strong commanded the Division.

THE FORTY-FIRST DIVISION

The 41st Division was organized at Camp Greene, North Carolina from the National Guard of Oregon, Washington, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. The overseas movement which began October 18, 1917, was completed December 9, 1917, when the last unit arrived in France. It was designated as the 1st Depot Division and sent to the St. Aignan area. It was then broken up and used for instruction or replacement of combat divisions at the front. The 66th Artillery Brigade served as Corps and Army Artillery throughout its service in France and was active at Marne-Aisne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. The 41st Division while serving as the 1st Depot Division from January 1, 1918 to December 31, 1918; sent for replacement 263,395. The commanders of this Division were Major General Hunter Leggett, Brigadier General George LeRoy Irwin, Brigadier General Richard Coulter, Brigadier General Robert Alexander, Brigadier General William S. Scott, Major General J. E. McMann and Brigadier General Eli Cole.

THE FORTY-SECOND DIVISION

The 42nd or Rainbow Division was organized at Camp Mills from the National Guard organizations from

every section of the United States. The Division was organized by General William A. Mann, who commanded it until December 14, 1917, when he was succeeded by Major General Charles T. Menoher who remained in command until November 7, 1918, when Major General Charles D. Rhodes succeeded him. The overseas movement began October 18, 1917, was completed December 4, 1917, when the last unit reached France. This Division captured 1317 prisoners. It was quiet 142 days and active 39 days. It advanced 55 kilometers. Its total casualties, 13,919. It had 2,644 battle deaths and 11,275 wounded. It received a replacement of 17,253.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(165th Infantry)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
 Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

(166th Infantry)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
 Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

(150th Machine Gun Battalion)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(167th Infantry)**

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
Esperance-Souain sector Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

(168th Infantry)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

(151st Machine Gun Battalion)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.

Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

SIXTY-SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(149th Field Artillery)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
 Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 6, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to November 1, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 9, 1918.

(150th Field Artillery)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
 Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 6, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to November 1, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 9, 1918.

(151st Field Artillery)

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
 Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 7 to November 1, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 9, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTEENTH ENGINEERS

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-SEVENTEENTH FIELD

SIGNAL BATTALION

Luneville sector, Lorraine, France, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
Baccarat sector, Lorraine, France, March 31 to June 21, 1918.

Esperance-Souain sector, Champagne, France, July 4 to 14, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 17, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 3, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Essey and Pannes sector, Woevre, France, September 17 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 12 to 31, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 10, 1918.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH DIVISION.

The 76th Division was made up from National Army Crafts from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It was trained at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The overseas movement which begun on July 5, 1918, was completed during the month of July, upon its arrival in France. The Division was made a Depot Division and ordered to St. Aignan area. It was broken up and its personnel was used as replacement for combat divisions at the front. The Division was commanded by Major General Henry F. Hodges and Brigadier General William Wiegel.

THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION.

The 77th Division was organized at Camp Upton, New York. The overseas movement began on March 28, 1918, and landed in France in April. The first commander of the Division was Major General J. F. Bill, he was succeeded May 18, 1918, by Major General G. B. Duncan, Aug. 24, 1918, he was relieved of the command by Major General Robert Alexander who commanded the Division until the end of the war. The Division captured 750 prisoners. The famous Lost Battalion consisted of six companies of the 308 Infantry commanded

by Lieut. Col. Charles Whittlesey. The 77th was quiet 47 days and active 66. It advanced 71½ kilometers. The total casualties were 10,497. It had 1992 battle deaths and 8505 wounded. It received 12,728 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(305th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France,, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26, to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(306th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France,, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26, to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(305th Machine Gun Battalion)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(307th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(303th Infantry)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(306th Machine Gun Battalion)

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SECOND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(304th Field Artillery)

Baccarat sector, France, July 12 to August 4, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(305th Field Artillery)

Baccarat sector, France, July 10 to August 4, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

(306th Field Artillery)

Baccarat sector, France, July 16 to August 4, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SECOND ENGINEERS

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FOURTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SECOND FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Baccarat sector, France, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, August 12 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION

The 78th Division was organized at Camp Dix, New Jersey with men enlisted from New Jersey, Delaware,

northern New York and New England. The overseas movement took place between May 8, 1918, and June 11, 1918 when the last unit arrived in France. Major General Charles W. Kennedy organized the Division and commanded it until April 20, 1918, when Major General James H. McRae took command. The 78th captured 432 prisoners. It was quiet 17 days and active 21 days. It advanced 21 kilometers. This Division had 7,245 casualties. It had 1,384 battle deaths and 5,861 wounded. The Division received 3,190 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(309th Infantry)

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

(310th Infantry)

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

(308th Machine Gun Battalion)

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(311th Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.



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MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH T. DICKMAN

(312th Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

(309th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-THIRD FIELD**ARTILLERY BRIGADE****(307th Field Artillery)**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, August 27 to October 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(308th Field Artillery)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, August 27 to October 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

(309th Field Artillery)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, August 27 to October 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-THIRD ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-SEVENTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-THIRD FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Limey sector, France, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH DIVISION.

The 79th Division was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, and was formed of men from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Large numbers of the men were transferred to southern divisions up to June, 1918. This Division trained nearly 80,000, only about 20,000 were retained. The overseas movement began July 9, 1918, and was completed August 3, when the last unit arrived in France. Major General J. E. Kuhn was in command of the Division until the end. This Division captured 1,077 prisoners. It was quiet 28 days and active 17 days. It advanced 19½ kilometers. Its total casualty loss was 6,750. It had 1,419 battle deaths and 5,331 wounded. It received 6,246 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH
INFANTRY BRIGADE

(313th Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(314th Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(311th Machine Gun Battalion)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHTH
INFANTRY BRIGADE

(315th Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(316th Infantry)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

(312th Machine Gun Battalion)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FOURTH ENGINEERS

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-TENTH MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FOURTH FIELD

SIGNAL BATTALION

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

THE EIGHTIETH DIVISION

The 80th Division was organized at Camp Lee, Virginia. The men were largely from Virginia, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. Major General Adelbert Cronkete commanded the Division from September 9, 1917, until the end of the war. The Division embarked from Newport News where it arrived in its entirety through St Nazaire, Bordeaux and Brest, June 19, 1918. It captured 1813 prisoners, was quiet 1 day and active 17. It advanced 80 kilometers. It suffered 6132 casualties, had 1132 battle deaths and 5000 wounded. It received 4,495 replacements.

**ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-NINTH
INFANTRY BRIGADE**

(317th Infantry)

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

(318th Infantry)

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

**THREE-HUNDRED-FOURTEENTH
MACHINE GUN BATTALION**

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTIETH INFANTRY BRIGADE

(319th Infantry)

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

(320th Infantry)

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 13 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

(315th Machine Gun Battalion)

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 13 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH FIELD**ARTILLERY BRIGADE****(313th Field Artillery)**

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(314th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(315th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FIFTH ENGINEERS

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-THIRTEENTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 18, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FIFTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Picardy sector, France, July 25 to August 16, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 4 to 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 6, 1918.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION

The 81st Division was organized at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. The members of the Division were largely from North and South Carolina and Tennessee. Brigadier General Charles H. Bath organized the Division and was in command until October 8, 1917, when he was relieved by Major General Charles A. Bailey. The overseas movement was completed between July 30 and August 26, 1918. This Division captured 101 prisoners, was quiet 31 days, active 0, advanced 5½ kilometers. The total casualties was 1224. It had 251 battle deaths and 973 wounded. It received 1984 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY BRIGADE**(321st Infantry)**

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

(322d Infantry)

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

(317th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY
BRIGADE****(323rd Infantry)**

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

(324th Infantry)

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

(318th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SIXTH ENGINEERS

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-SIXTEENTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-SIXTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Die sector, France, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France November 7 to 11, 1918.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION

The 82nd Division was organized at Camp Gordon, Georgia, from men of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee. These original men were, however mostly transferred to other divisions on October 10, 1917 and newly drafted men from Camp Devens, Upton, Dix, Meade and Lee were sent to the Division in their place. In this Division there were men from nearly every state but mostly from the eastern states. The overseas movement which began April 25 was completed by the arrival of the last unit in France, June 1. Major General Eben Swift first commanded the Division. He was succeeded May 9, 1918 by Brigadier-General William P. Burnham who continued in command until October 10, 1918 when Major General George B. Duncan succeeded him. October 17 Major General William P. Burnham again took command and remained until November 7 when he was relieved by Major General George B. Duncan. The 82nd took 845 prisoners, were quiet 70 days and active 27. They advanced 17 kilometers. This division had 7546

casualties, 1398 battle deaths and had 6248 wounded. The Division received 8402 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY BRIGADE

(325th Infantry)

Toul sector, France, June 25 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

(326th Infantry)

Toul sector, France, June 25 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

(320th Machine Gun Battalion)

Toul sector, France, June 25 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

BRIGADE

(327th Infantry)

Toul sector, France, June 25 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

(328th Infantry)

Toul sector, France, June 25 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

171

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

(321st Machine Gun Battalion)

Toul sector, France, July 14 to August 9, 1918.
Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-SEVENTH FIELD

ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(319th Field Artillery)

Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 19 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

(320th Field Artillery)

Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 19 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

(321st Field Artillery)

Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 19 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SEVENTH ENGINEERS

Marbache sector, Toul, France August 17 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-NINETEENTH MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Toul sector, France, July 18 to August 9, 1918.

Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SEVENTH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

Toul sector, France, July 14 to August 9, 1918.

Marbache sector, Toul, France, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 6 to 31, 1918.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION

The 83rd Division was organized at Camp Sherman, Ohio, from National Army drafts from Ohio and West Virginia. The overseas draft which began June 4, 1918, was completed by the arrival of the last unit in France June 21, 1918. It was designated as a Depot Division upon its arrival in France and sent to the Maus area. Here the Division was broken up and artillery brigade and engineer and signal troops were sent forward as corps and army charges. The rest of the Division was trained as replacements for combat divisions at the front. The Division was commanded by Major General Edwin F. Glinn.

THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH DIVISION

The 88th Division was organized at Camp Dodge, Iowa, from men drawn from North and South Dakota,

Minnesota, Nebraska, Illinois and Iowa. The overseas movement which began August 8, 1918, was completed September 9, 1918, when the last unit arrived in France. The Division was organized by Major General Edward H. Plummer. Major General William Weigel commanded the Division in action. 10 prisoners were captured. It had 28 quiet days, active 0. It had 118 casualties, 29 battle deaths and 89 wounded. It received 731 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

BRIGADE

(349th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(350th Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(338th Machine Gun Battalion)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

BRIGADE

(351st Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(352nd Infantry)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4,
1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

(339th Machine Gun Battalion)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4,
1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-THIRTEENTH ENGINEERS

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4,
1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED THIRTY-SEVENTH MACHINE
GUN BATTALION**

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4,
1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-THIRTEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, October 12 to November 4,
1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 9 to 11, 1918.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH DIVISION

The 89th Division was organized at Camp Fuston, Kansas, from men drawn from Missouri, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The Division was organized and trained by Major General Leonard Wood. When the Division was sent overseas Brigadier General Frank L. Winn was placed in command. The overseas movement began May 24, 1918, and the Division arrived in France in the month of June. On October 24, Major General William M. Wright was placed in command of the Division. For its good work during the Meuse-Argonne offensive the 89th Division was chosen to become part of the Army of Occupation. This Division captured 5061 prisoners. It was quiet 55 days, active 28. It advanced 48 kilometers. It had 7291 casualties, 1433 battle deaths, 5858 wounded and received 7669 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY**BRIGADE****(353rd Infantry)**

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

(354th Infantry)

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.



(341st Machine Gun Battalion)

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY
BRIGADE****(355th Infantry)**

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

(356th Infantry)

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

(342nd Machine Gun Battalion)

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-FOURTH FIELD**ARTILLERY BRIGADE****(340th Field Artillery)**

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.



MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE R. EDWARDS

(341st Field Artillery)

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

(342nd Field Artillery)

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FOURTEENTH ENGINEERS

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FORTIETH MACHINE GUN
BATTALION**

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FOURTEENTH FIELD SIGNAL
BATTALION**

Lucey sector, Toul, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Euvezin sector, Toul, France, September 17 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

THE NINETIETH DIVISION

The 90th Division was organized under the com-

mand of Major General Henry T. Allen at Camp Travis, Texas, from men drawn from Oklahoma and Texas. The overseas movement began in June, 1918. The 358th Infantry paraded in England, July 4, before the Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The 90th Division shared with the 89th Division the honor of being the only National Army divisions selected for the Army of Occupation. The 90th Division captured 2412 prisoners, was quiet 42 days, active 26 and advanced 28 1-2 kilometers. It suffered 7277 casualties, had 1392 battle deaths. It had 5885 wounded. The Division received 4437 replacements.

**ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY
BRIGADE**

(357th Infantry)

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

(358th Infantry)

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

(344th Machine Gun Battalion)

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED-EIGHTIETH INFANTRY BRIGADE**(359th Infantry)**

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

(360th Infantry)

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

(345th Machine Gun Battalion)

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED FORTY-THIRD MACHINE**GUN BATTALION**

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Puvenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FIFTEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Villers-en-Haye sector, France, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Pouenelle sector, France, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918

THE NINETY-FIRST DIVISION

The 91st Division was organized from men of Alaska, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Washington, California, Oregon. The overseas movement was begun and completed during the month of July, 1918. It was commanded by the following: Major General Harry A. Greene, August 25, 1917, to November 24, 1917, Brigadier General James A. Irons until December 23, 1917, Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz until March 2, 1918, Major General Harry A. Greene until June 19, 1918, Brigadier General Frederick S. Foltz until August 31, 1918, Major General William H. Johnson until November 11, 1918. The 91st Division captured 2412 prisoners, was quiet 15 days and active 14. It advanced 34 kilometers. It suffered 5,778 casualties. It had 1414 battle deaths and 4364 wounded. It received 12,530 replacements.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY

BRIGADE

(361st Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 12, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

(362nd Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 12, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

(347th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to 12, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY

BRIGADE

(363rd Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

(364th Infantry)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

(348th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SIXTEENTH ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SIXTEENTH FIELD

SIGNAL BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, October 31 to November 4, 1918.
Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, November 10 to 11, 1918.

THE NINETY-SECOND DIVISION

The 92nd Division was organized at Camps Dix, Meade, Upton, Dodge, Grant and Funston from colored National Army officers and men from all sections of the

United States. Major General Charles C. Ballou commanded the Division during most of its service. The 92nd captured 38 prisoners, was quiet 51 days and active 2, advanced 8 kilometers. It had 1642 casualties. It had 176 battle deaths and 1466 wounded. The Division received 2920 replacements.

**ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY
BRIGADE**

(365th Infantry)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

(366th Infantry)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

(350th Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

**ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY
BRIGADE**

(367th Infantry)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

(368th Infantry)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 4, 1918.
Marbache sector, Lorraine, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

(351st Machine Gun Battalion)

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVENTH FIELD

ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(349th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

(350th Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 23 to November 11, 1918

(351st Field Artillery)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-SEVENTH ENGINEERS

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

THREE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

**THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Die sector, Vosges, France, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

THE NINETY-THIRD DIVISION

The 93rd Division never functioned as a division but as from separate infantry regiments it saw considerable service with different French armies. The 93rd Division (colored National Guard) was filled to strength from National Army drafts. The overseas movement began on April 7, 1918, and was completed when the last unit arrived in France, April 22. The 369th, 370th, 371st and 372nd Infantry regiments were brigaded with the French and served as part of the French army. The Division suffered 2587 casualties. It had 574 battle deaths.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT ASSIGNED TO DIVISIONS

THREE HUNDRED THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Vittorio-Veneto, Italy, November 4, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY

- Champagne sector, France, April 8 to July 4, 1918.
 - Champagne sector, France, July 21 to August 19, 1918.
 - Champagne sector, France, August 26 to September 2, 1918.
 - Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 - Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 20, 1918.
 - Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, September 26 to 30, 1918.
 - Thur sector, Vosges, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
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THREE HUNDRED SEVENTIETH INFANTRY

- St. Mihiel sector, France, June 23 to July 3, 1918.
- Argonne sector, France, August 1 to 15, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, September 17 to October 12, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, October 24 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

Verdun sector, France, June 13 to September 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, (Champagne), France, September 27 to
October 6, 1918.
Alsace sector (Vosges), France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

Argonne sector, France, June 6 to July 14, 1918.
Argonne sector, France, July 26 to September 9, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive (Champagne), France, September 26 to
October 7, 1918.
Vosges sector, France, October 13 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SEVENTH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

(119th Field Artillery)

Toul sector, France, June 8 to 24, 1918.
Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, June 25 to July 22, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 1 to 6, 1918.
Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 6, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 8 1918.

(120th Field Artillery)

Center sector, Haute-Alsace, France, June 25 to July 22, 1918.
Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 1 to 6, 1918.
Fismes sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 6, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 8 1918.

FOURTH CORPS ARTILLERY PARK

Toul sector, France, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST ARMY ARTILLERY PARK

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FORTY-SECOND ARTILLERY, COAST**ARTILLERY CORPS**

Belfort sector, France, April 19 to November 11, 1918.

1st Battalion.

Champagne sector, France, April 29 to July 14, 1918.

3d Battalion.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918

3d Battalion.

Champagne sector, France, July 18 to September 21, 1918.

3d Battalion.

FORTY-THIRD ARTILLERY, COAST**ARTILLERY CORPS**

Toul sector, France, April 22 to August 12, 1918.

2d Battalion, April 22 to August 12, 1918.

3d Battalion (Battery F), May 25 to August 12, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France.

3d Battalion (Battery F), September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France.

1st Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

3d Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FORTY-FOURTH ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

- Toul sector, France, April 20 to June 30, 1918.
Battery A, April 20 to June 24, 1918.
Battery B, April 20 to June 24, 1918.
Battery E, April 20 to June 30, 1918.
Battery F, April 20 to June 30, 1918.
Champagne-Marne defensive, France, Batteries A, B, E, F., July 15 to 18, 1918.
Champagne sector, France, Batteries A, B, E, F, July 19 to August 23, 1918.
Haute-Alsace sector, France, Batteries C, D, April 20 to August 21, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Batteries A, B, C, D, E, F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
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FIFTY-FIRST ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

- Toul sector, France.
1st Battalion, April 10 to September 11, 1918.
2d Battalion, April 15 to September 11, 1918.
Verdun sector, France, 3d Battalion, April 27 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to October 26, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918
Thiacourt sector, France.
1st Battalion, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
2d Battalion, September 17 to October 29, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 3d Battalion, October 27 to November 11, 1918
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FIFTY-SECOND ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

- Champagne sector, France, 3d Battalion, April 9 to July 14, 1918.

Aisne-Marne defensive, France, 3d Battalion, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 Champagne sector, France, 3d Battalion, July 18 to September 25,
 1918.
 Argonne sector, France, 1st Battalion, August 27 to September 6,
 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.
 Battery A, September 26 to October 20, 1918.
 Batteries B, E, and F, September 26 to October 10, 1918.
 Batteries C and D, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-THIRD ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 12
 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 1st and 3d Battalions and Battery
 D, September 26 to November 9, 1918.

FIFTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Vesle sector, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, August 9 to 17, 1918.
 Oise-Aisne offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, August 18 to
 September 9, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, Sep-
 tember 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SIXTH ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

Vesle sector, France, 1st Battalion, August 11 to 17, 1918.



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MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN

Oise-Aisne offensive, France.

1st Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

2d Battalion, August 21 to September 5, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France.

1st Battalion, October 4 to November 11, 1918.

2d Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

3d Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ARTILLERY, COAST

ARTILLERY CORPS

Toul sector, France, 2d Battalion, May 22 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ARTILLERY, COAST

ARTILLERY CORPS

Marbache sector, France.

1st Battalion, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

2d Battalion, November 2 to 11, 1918.

3d Battalion, November 9 to 11, 1918.

FIFTY-NINTH ARTILLERY, COAST

ARTILLERY CORPS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 14, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France.

1st Battalion, September 26 to November 8, 1918.

2d Battalion, September 26 to November 6, 1918.
3d Battalion, September 26 to November 9, 1918.

SIXTIETH ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

St. Mihiel offensive, France.

1st Battalion, September 12 to 14, 1918.

2d Battalion, September 14.

3d Battalion, September 14.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIXTY-FIFTH ARTILLERY, COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st and 2d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, 1st and 2d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Marbache sector, France, 3d Battalion, October 25 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST GAS REGIMENT

(Formerly the 30th Engineers)

1st British Army sector, March 3 to April 22, 1918.

Company A, March 3 to April 22, 1918.

Company B, March 1 to April 22, 1918.

Toul sector, France, May 26 to June 18, 1918.

Company A, May 26 to June 25, 1918.

Company B, May 22 to June 18, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 25 to July 17, 1918.

Company B, June 25 to July 17, 1918.

- Company D, June 29 to July 17, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, Companies B and D, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, Companies B and D, August 6 to 13, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST BATTALION, TRENCH ARTILLERY

- Aisne-Marne offensive, France, Batteries A, B, C, and D, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Batteries A and B, September 12 to 15, 1918.
 Batteries C and D, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Thiencourt sector, France, Batteries C and D, September 17 to October 20, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 Batteries A and B, September 26, to November 11, 1918.
 Batteries C and D, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

SECOND CAVALRY

- Toul sector, France, April 14 to May 7, 1918.
 1st Squadron, April 15 to 24, 1918.
 Troops F and G, April 14 to May 7, 1918.
 Troop H, April 14 to May 6, 1918.
 Troop I, April 14 to May 1, 1918.
 Troops K and L, April 14 to 30, 1918.
 Troop M, April 14 to 23, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Troops A and C, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Troop I, August 3 to 6, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, August 7 to September 11, 1918.
 Troops A and C, August 7 to September 11, 1918.
 Troops B, D, F, and H, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

Troop G, July 12 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
1st Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Troops F, G, and H, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.
Troops B, D, F, and H, September 17 to 25, 1918.
Troop G, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.
1st Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Troops F, H, I, and M, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

SECOND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

FIRST ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

SECOND ANTI-AIRCRAFT MACHINE

GUN BATTALION

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

**ONE HUNDRED-FIFTEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Toul sector, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED FIRST FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Marbache sector, France, September 25 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-EIGHTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 4 to 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oisne-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 9, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-TENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-SEVENTEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-EIGHTEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Somme offensive, France, October 10 to 21, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-NINETEENTH FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-TWENTY-SECOND FIELD
SIGNAL BATTALION**

Marne sector, France, Companies A, B, and C, June 25 to July 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, Companies A, B, and C, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Alsne-Marne offensive, France, Companies A, B, and C, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, Companies A, B, and C, August 6 to 13, 1918.

Toul sector, France, Companies A, B, and C, August 18 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

**ELEVENTH ENGINEERS
(Standard Gauge Railway)**

Somme sector, France, August 18 to November 19, 1917; December 5, 1917 to January 29, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

199

Battles near Cambrai, France, November 20 to December 4, 1917.
Lys defensive, April 9 to 27, 1918.
North Picardy sector, France, April 28 to June 13, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918
 Company A, September 17 to November 11, 1918
 Company B, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
 Company C, September 17 to October 12, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.
 Company D, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 Company E, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 Company F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 Company C, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

TWELFTH ENGINEERS

(Light Railway)

Somme sector, France, August 21 to November 19, 1917; December
6, 1917 to March 20, 1918.
 Companies A, B, D, E, and F, April 7 to 17, 1918.
 Company C, April 7 to 28, 1918.
Battles near Cambrai, France, November 20 to December 4, 1917.
Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
North Picardy sector, France, Companies A, B, D, E, and F, April
22 to July 25, 1918.
 Company C, April 28 to July 25, 1918.
Baccarat sector, France, July 29 to August 24, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
Toul sector, France, October 13 to November 11, 1918.

THIRTEENTH ENGINEERS

(Standard Gauge Railway Operation)

Verdun sector, France, September 12, 1917 to November 11, 1918.

FOURTEENTH ENGINEERS**(Light Railway)**

Arras-Bapaume sector, France, August 21, 1917, to March 20, 1918;

April 7 to May 20, 1918.

Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.

Aise-Marne offensive, France, August 2 to 6, 1918.

Aisne-Marne sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS**(Standard Gauge Railway)**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies B and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies B and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIXTEENTH ENGINEERS**(Standard Gauge Railway)**

Lys defensive, Belgium, April 9 to 27, 1918.

North Picardy sector, France April 28 to June 17, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 25 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-FIRST ENGINEERS**(Light Railway)**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-SECOND ENGINEERS**(Light Railway)**

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies C, D, E, F, K, L, and M, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-THIRD ENGINEERS**(Highway)**

Toul sector, France, February 23 to September 11, 1918.
Company A, February 23 to July 20, 1918.
Company B, May 9 to 25, 1918.
Company C, February 23 to September 11, 1918.
Company D, June 20 to 23, 1918.
Company G, September 1 to 11, 1918.
Company I, August 29 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies C, G, H and I, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company D, October 25 to November 11, 1918.
Company E, October 28 to November 11, 1918.
Company F, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
Company H, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company K, October 30 to November 11, 1918.
Company L, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company M, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
Toul sector, France, Companies C, G, and I, September 16 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-FOURTH ENGINEERS**(Supply and Shop)**

Toul sector, France, Companies C, E, and F, August 27 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies C, D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 12, 1918

Company A, September 26 to October 12, 1918.

Company B, October 2 to 11, 1918.

Company C, September 26 to October 11, 1918.

Company D, October 14 to November 11, 1918.

Company E, September 26 to October 11, 1918.

Company F, September 26 to October 12, 1918.

Toul sector, France, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

Company A, October 13 to November 11, 1918.

Company B, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

Company C, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

Company D, October 14 to November 11, 1918.

Company E, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

Company F, October 13 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-FIFTH ENGINEERS

(General Construction)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company D, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

Company E, September 27 to November 11, 1918.

Company F, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-SIXTH ENGINEERS

(Water Supply)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies B, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company C, October 2 to November 11, 1918.

Company D, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company E, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
Company F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company B, May 30 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ENGINEERS

(Mining)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company D, October 24 to November 11, 1918.
Company E, October 24 to November 11, 1918.
Company F, October 24 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ENGINEERS

(Quarry)

Toul sector, France, Companies A and B, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies A, B, and E, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies C and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

TWENTY-NINTH ENGINEERS

(Surveying and Printing)

Aisne-Marne defensive, France, Companies R and C, July 15 to 18, 1918.
Toul sector, France, Companies B, C, and I, July 18 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies B, C, D, and I, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, Companies D, E, and M, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies B, C, and I, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ENGINEERS

(Electrical and Mechanical)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies C, E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Toul sector, France, Companies A, B, and D, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

FORTIETH ENGINEERS

(Camouflage)

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, 1st Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT ENGINEERS

(Searchlight)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies A and B, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company C, October 19 to November 11, 1918.
Toul sector, France, Companies E and H, October 5 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH ENGINEERS

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 3 to November 11, 1918.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS

Toul sector, France, October 4 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-FIRST ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-EIGHTH ENGINEERS

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, Companies A, B, C, D, and F, July 28 to August 6, 1918.
Vesle sector, France, Companies A, B, C, D, and F, August 7 to 17, 1918.
Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 14, 1918.
Company A, August 18 to 31, 1918.
Companies B, C, D, and F, August 18 to September 14, 1918.
Company E, September 1 to 14, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
Company A, October 9 to November 11, 1918.
Companies B, C, D, E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

THREE HUNDRED-TENTH ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies D, E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIX HUNDRED-SECOND ENGINEERS

St. Mihiel offensive, France, Companies A, B, and C, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, Companies A, B, and C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIX HUNDRED THIRD ENGINEERS

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

SIX HUNDRED-FOURTH ENGINEERS

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST PIONEER INFANTRY

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 10, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

THIRD PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-FIRST PIONEER INFANTRY

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918. ,

FIFTY-SECOND PIONEER INFANTRY

St. Mihiel sector, France, 1st Battalion, August 18 to 24, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-THIRD PIONEER INFANTRY

St. Mihiel offensive, France, 1st Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-FOURTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-SIXTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to November 11,
1918.

FIFTY-NINTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Verdun sector, France, September 29 to October 10, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-SECOND PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 8 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-THIRD PIONEER INFANTRY

Toul sector, France, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-FOURTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Marbache sector, France, October 7 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-FIFTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 3 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-SIXTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 3 to 9, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-SEVENTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

EIGHT HUNDRED-EIGHTH PIONEER INFANTRY

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 1 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-FIRST TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Vosges sector, France, September 12 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-SECOND TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, August 4 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.

Oise-Aisne offensive, France, August 18 to September 9, 1918.





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Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTY-FIFTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Vosges sector, France, Companies D and E, June 20 to August 20, 1918.

St. Mihiel sector, France, August 25 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-FIRST TELEGRAPH BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-FIFTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-SIXTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Toul sector, France, February 28 to March 21, 1918.

Chateau-Thierry sector, France, June 23 to July 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Toul sector, France, August 20 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 20 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-NINTH TELEGRAPH BATTALION

Toul sector, France, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-ELEVENTH TELEGRAPH**BATTALION**

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 29 to August 6, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-TWELFTH TELEGRAPH**BATTALION**

Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg sectors, Belgium, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

Ypres-Lys offensive, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Somme offensive, France, September 27 to October 21, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH TELEGRAPH**BATTALION**

Marbache sector, France, September 25 to November 11, 1918.

FOUR HUNDRED-NINETEENTH TELEGRAPH**BATTALION**

Toul sector, France, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FIRST BATTALION,
TANK CORPS**

Somme offensive, France, September 29, October 8, 17 and 23, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FORTY-FOURTH BATTALION,
TANK CORPS**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 15, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 14, 1918.

**THREE HUNDRED-FORTY-FIFTH BATTALION
TANK CORPS**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 15, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 14, 1918.

**FIRST CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,
AIR SERVICE, FIRST ARMY**

(1st Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, April 4 to June 28, 1918.

Aisne-Marne sector, France, July 1 to 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.

Toul sector, France, August 26 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul-Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(12th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, May 10 to June 12, 1918.
 Baccarat (Luneville) sector, France, June 13 to 28, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne sector, France, June 30 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, August 22 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(50th Corps Observation Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Toul-Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 23, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

THIRD CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,
AIR SERVICE, FIRST ARMY**(88th Corps Observation Squadron)**

Toul sector, France, May 30 to July 5, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne sector, France, July 7 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to September 8, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(90th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, June 16 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(199th Squadron—Used as Air Park)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

FOURTH CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,

AIR SERVICE, SECOND ARMY

(8th Corps Observation Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(135th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, August 9 to September 11, 1917.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

(168th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTH CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,

AIR SERVICE, FIRST ARMY

(99th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, June 22 to July 1, 1918.
St. Die sector, France, July 19 to August 26, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(104th Corps Observation Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(1st Air Park—formerly 183d Service Squadron)

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 20, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

SIXTH CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,
AIR SERVICE, SECOND ARMY

(354th Corps Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

SEVENTH CORPS OBSERVATION GROUP,
AIR SERVICE, FIRST ARMY

(258th Corps Observation Squadron)

Vosges sector, France, October 31 to November 10, 1918.

FIRST ARMY OBSERVATION GROUP, AIR SERVICE,
FIRST ARMY

(9th Army Observation Squadron—Night)

Toul sector, France, August 30 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(24th Army Observation Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(91st Army Observation Squadron)

Toul sector, France, June 3 to September 11, 1918.
St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(186th Army Observation Squadron)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 5 to 11, 1918.

FIRST DAY BOMBARDMENT GROUP, AIR SERVICE,**FIRST ARMY****(11th Day Bombardment Squadron)**

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to 24, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(20th Day Bombardment Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 14 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to 23, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(96th Day Bombardment Squadron)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
Toul sector, France, September 17 to 23, 1918.
Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(166th Day Bombardment Squadron)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 14 to November 11, 1918.

SECOND DAY BOMBARDMENT GROUP,**AIR SERVICE, SECOND ARMY****(163d Day Bombardment Squadron)**

Toul sector, France, November 3 to 11, 1918.

FIRST PURSUIT GROUP, AIR SERVICE,**FIRST ARMY****(27th Pursuit Squadron)**

Toul sector, France, June 1 to 29, 1918.

Aisne-Marne sector, France, June 30 to July 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 4, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 20, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 1 to 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(94th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, April 14 to June 29, 1918.

Aisne-Marne sector, France, June 30 to July 14, 1918.

Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 4, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 27, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 4 to 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(95th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, May 10 to June 27, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne sector, France, July 1 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 17, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, September 3 to 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(147th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, June 2 to 27, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne sector, France, June 29 to July 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 13, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, September 4 to 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(185th Pursuit Squadron—Night)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

(4th Air Park—formerly 218th Service Squadron)

Toul sector, France, September 1 to 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

SECOND PURSUIT GROUP, AIR SERVICE,**FIRST ARMY****(13th Pursuit Squadron)**

Toul sector, France, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Toul-Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 22, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(22d Pursuit Squadron)

Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 Amiens sector, France, April 7 to June 24, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, August 21 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(49th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, August 16 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, September 17 to 23, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11
 1918.

(139th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, June 30 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Toul-Verdun sector, France, September 17 to 23, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11
 1918.

(5th Air Park—formerly 279th Service Squadron)

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

THIRD PURSUIT GROUP, AIR SERVICE,

FIRST ARMY

(28th Pursuit Squadron)

Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918
 Lys defensive, France, April 9 to 27, 1918.

Ypres sector, Belgium, April 28 to June 24, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, September 2 to 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(93d Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, August 11 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(103d Pursuit Squadron)

Champagne sector, France, February 19 to April 9, 1918.
 Aisne sector, France, April 11 to 30, 1918.
 Ypres-Lys sector, Belgium, May 2 to June 29, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, July 5 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(213th Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, August 14 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

(2d Air Park—formerly 360th Service Squadron)

Toul sector, France, July 27 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
 1918.

FOURTH PURSUIT GROUP, AIR SERVICE,

SECOND ARMY

(17th Pursuit Squadron)

St. Quentin-Arras sector, France, February 11 to March 20, 1918.

Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 Amiens-Arras sector, France, April 7 to June 20, 1918.
 Nieuport-Ypres sector, Belgium, July 15 to August 18, 1918.
 Somme offensive, France, August 21 to October 28, 1918.

(141st Pursuit Squadron)

Toul sector, France, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

(148th Pursuit Squadron)

Somme defensive, France, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 Albert St. Omer sector, Belgium, April 7 to June 30, 1918.
 Nieuport-Ypres sector, Belgium, July 20 to August 11, 1918.
 Somme offensive, France, August 12 to October 28, 1918.

(6th Air Park—formerly 822d Service Squadron)

Toul sector, France, October 31 to November 11, 1918.

FIRST CORPS BALLOON GROUP, AIR SERVICE,
 FIRST ARMY

(1st Balloon Company)

Baccarat sector, France, April 19 to July 16, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 20 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 13, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, August 29 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 17, 1918.

(2d Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, March 5 to June 27, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne sector, France, July 2 to 14, 1918.
 Champagne-Marne defensive, France, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 Aisne-Marne offensive, France, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 Vesle sector, France, August 7 to 12, 1918.
 Toul sector, France, August 29 to September 11, 1918.
 St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 10, 1918.

(5th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, August 1 to September 8, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 18 to November 10, 1918.

THIRD CORPS BALLOON GROUP, AIR SERVICE,

FIRST ARMY

(3d Balloon Company)

Baccarat sector, France, August 1 to September 4, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 24, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, November 1 to 11, 1918.

(4th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, April 12 to August 1, 1918.

Alsne-Marne offensive, France, August 4 to 6, 1918.

Vesle sector, France, August 7 to September 8, 1918.

Verdun sector, France, September 16 to 25, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(9th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, August 16 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(42d Balloon Company)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 24 to November 11, 1918.

**FOURTH CORPS BALLOON GROUP, AIR SERVICE,
SECOND ARMY**

(15th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

(16th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

(69th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, August 20 to September 5, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

FIFTH CORPS BALLOON GROUP, AIR SERVICE,

FIRST ARMY

(6th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, August 1 to 29, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to October 16, 1918.

(7th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, July 25 to August 28, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(8th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, August 3 to 18, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 15 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(12th Balloon Company)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 30 to October 7, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

SIXTH CORPS BALLOON GROUP, AIR SERVICE,
SECOND ARMY

(10th Balloon Company)

Toul sector, France, September 4 to 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

ARMY BALLOONS, FIRST ARMY

(11th Balloon Company, 1st Army)

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

(43d Balloon Company, 1st Army)

Toul sector, France, August 18 to September 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11,
1918.

THIRD AIR PARK

(Formerly 255th Service Squadron)

Flight A, attached to 2d Pursuit Group.

Flight B, attached to 1st Army Observation Group.

Flight C, attached to 4th Corps Observation Group.

1918

Toul sector, France, September 1 to 11, 1918.

St. Mihiel offensive, France, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Toul sector, France.

Flight A, September 17 to 22, 1918.

Flight C, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne offensive, France, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Flights A and B.







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CAMPAIGNS IN WHICH THE DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATED

AISNE DEFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(May 27th to June 5, 1918.)

Second Division

3rd Infantry Brigade:

9th Infantry, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

23d Infantry, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

5th Machine Gun Battalion, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):

5th Regiment Marines, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

6th Regiment Marines, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

6th Machine Gun Battalion, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

12th Field Artillery, June 4 to 5, 1918.

15th Field Artillery, June 4 to 5, 1918.

17th Field Artillery, June 4 to 5, 1918.

2d Engineers, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

4th Machine Gun Battalion, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

1st Field Signal Battalion, May 31 to June 5, 1918.

Third Division

5th Infantry Brigade:

4th Infantry, June 1 to 5, 1918.

7th Infantry, June 1 to 5, 1918.

8th Machine Gun Battalion, June 1 to 5, 1918.

6th Infantry Brigade:

30th Infantry, June 1 to 5, 1918.

38th Infantry, June 1 to 5, 1918.

9th Machine Gun Battalion, June 1 to 5, 1918.

7th Machine Gun Battalion, June 1 to 5, 1918.

5th Field Signal Battalion, June 1 to 5, 1918.

AISNE SECTOR, FRANCE

(April 11 to 30, 1918.)

3rd Pursuit Group, 1st Army:

103d Pursuit Squadron.

AISNE-MARNE OFFENSIVE

(July 18 to August 6, 1918.)

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 23, 1918.

16th Infantry, July 18 to 23, 1918.

18th Infantry, July 18 to 23, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 23, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 23, 1918.

26th Infantry, July 18 to 23, 1918.

28th Infantry, July 18 to 23, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 23, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade, July 18 to 23, 1918.

5th Field Artillery, July 18 to 23, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, July 18 to 23, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, July 18 to 23, 1918.

1st Engineers, July 18 to 23, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

227

- 1st Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 23, 1918.
- 2d Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to 23, 1918.

Second Division

- 3d Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 - 9th Infantry, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 - 23d Infantry, July 18 to 19, 1918.
- 5th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 19, 1918.
- 4th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 - 5th Regiment Marines, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 - 6th Regiment Marines, July 18 to 19, 1918.
 - 6th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 19, 1918.
- 2d Field Artillery Brigade, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 12th Field Artillery, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 15th Field Artillery, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 17th Field Artillery, July 18 to 25, 1918.
- 2d Engineers, July 18 to 19, 1918.
- 4th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 19, 1918.
- 1st Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to 19, 1918.

Third Division

- 5th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 4th Infantry, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 7th Infantry, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 8th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 27, 1918.
- 6th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 30th Infantry, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 38th Infantry, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 9th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 27, 1918.
- 3d Field Artillery Brigade, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 - 10th Field Artillery, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 - 18th Field Artillery, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 - 76th Field Artillery, July 18 to 30, 1918.
 - 7th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 6th Engineers, July 18 to 27, 1918.
 - 5th Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to 27, 1918.

Fourth Division

- 7th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 39th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

- 47th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 11th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 8th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 58th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 59th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 12th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 4th Field Artillery Brigade, August 3 to 6, 1918.
 - 13th Field Artillery, August 3 to 6, 1918.
 - 16th Field Artillery, August 3 to 6, 1918.
 - 17th Field Artillery, August 3 to 6, 1918.
- 10th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 4th Engineers, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 8th Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Twenty-sixth Division

- 51st Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 101st Infantry, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 102d Infantry, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 102d Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 25, 1918.
- 52d Infantry Brigade, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 103d Infantry, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 104th Infantry, July 18 to 25, 1918.
 - 103d Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 25, 1918.
- 51st Field Artillery Brigade, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
 - 101st Field Artillery, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
 - 102d Field Artillery, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
 - 103d Field Artillery, July 18 to August 4, 1918.
- 101st Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to 25, 1918.
- 101st Engineers, July 18 to 25, 1918.
- 101st Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to 25, 1918.

Twenty-eighth Division

- 55th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 109th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 110th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 108th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 56th Infantry Brigade, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 111th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 112th Infantry, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 109th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 107th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

229

103d Engineers, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

103d Field Signal Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.

Thirty-second Division

63d Infantry Brigade, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

125th Infantry, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

126th Infantry, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

120th Machine Gun Battalion, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

64th Infantry Brigade, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

127th Infantry, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

128th Infantry, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

121st Machine Gun Battalion, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

57th Field Artillery Brigade, August 1 to 6, 1918.

119th Field Artillery, August 1 to 6, 1918.

120th Field Artillery, August 1 to 6, 1918.

121st Field Artillery, August 1 to 6, 1918.

119th Machine Gun Battalion, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

107th Engineers, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

107th Field Signal Battalion, July 30 to August 6, 1918.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

165th Infantry, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

166th Infantry, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

150th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

84th Infantry Brigade, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

167th Infantry, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

168th Infantry, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

151st Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

67th Field Artillery Brigade, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

149th Field Artillery, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

150th Field Artillery, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

151st Field Artillery, July 25 to August 6, 1918.

149th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

117th Engineers, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

117th Field Signal Battalion, July 25 to August 3, 1918.

Unassigned Organizations

369th Infantry, July 18 to 20, 1918.

66th Field Artillery Brigade, July 15 to 18, 1918.

- 146th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 148th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 1st Corps Artillery Park, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Gas Regiment:
 - Companies B and D, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Battalion Trench Artillery:
 - Batteries A, B, C, and D, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 2d Cavalry:
 - Troops A and C, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - Troops I, August 3 to 6, 1918.
- 308th Field Signal Battalion, August 4 to 6, 1918.
- 322d Field Signal Battalion:
 - Companies A, B, and C, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 14th Engineers, August 3 to 6, 1918.
- 29th Engineers:
 - Companies B and C, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 40th Engineers:
 - 1st Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 308th Engineers:
 - Companies A, B, C, D, and E, July 28 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Pioneer Infantry, July 25 to August 6, 1918.
- 52d Telegraph Battalion, August 4 to 6, 1918.
- 406th Telegraph Battalion, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 411th Telegraph Battalion, July 29 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 - 1st Corps Observation Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 12th Corps Observation Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 - 88th Corps Observation Squadron, July 18 to 30, 1918.
- 5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 - 1st Air Park (formerly 183d Service Squadron), July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
 - 27th Pursuit Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 94th Pursuit Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 95th Pursuit Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
 - 147th Pursuit Squadron, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
 - 1st Balloon Company, July 20 to August 6, 1918.
 - 2d Balloon Company, July 18 to August 6, 1918.
- 3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
 - 4th Balloon Company, August 4 to 6, 1918.

AISNE-MARNE SECTOR

(August 7 to 17, 1918.)

- 14th Engineers—Light Railway.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 - 1st Corps Observation Squadron, July 1 to 14, 1918.
 - 12th Corps Observation Squadron, June 30 to July 14, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 - 88th Corps Observation Squadron, July 7 to 14, 1918.
- 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
 - 27th Pursuit Squadron, June 30 to July 14-, 1918.
 - 94th Pursuit Squadron, June 30 to July 14, 1918.
 - 95th Pursuit Squadron, July 1 to 14, 1918.
 - 147th Pursuit Squadron, June 29 to July 14, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.
- 2d Balloon Company, July 2 to 14, 1918.

ALSACE SECTOR, VOSGES, FRANCE.

(October 16 to November 11, 1918.)

- 371st Infantry.

AMIENS SECTOR, FRANCE.

Third Division

- 6th Engineers, April 7 to June 7, 1918.

Thirty-third Division

- 65th Infantry Brigade:
 - 129th Infantry, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
 - 130th Infantry, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
 - 123d Machine Gun Battalion, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
- 66th Infantry Brigade:
 - 131st Infantry, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
 - 132d Infantry, July 1 to August 7, 1918.

- 124th Machine Gun Battalion, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
- 108th Engineers, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
- 122d Machine Gun Battalion, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
- 108th Field Signal Battalion, July 1 to August 7, 1918.
- 2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.
- 22d Pursuit Squadron, April 7 to June 24, 1918.

ANOULD SECTOR, VOSGES, FRANCE.

Fifth Division

9th Infantry Brigade:

- 60th Infantry, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 61st Infantry, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 14th Machine Gun Battalion, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

110th Infantry Brigade:

- 6th Infantry, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 11th Infantry, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 15th Machine Gun Battalion, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 7th Engineers, July 14 to 16, 1918.
- 18th Machine Gun Battalion, June 14 to July 16, 1918.
- 9th Field Signal Battalion, June 14 to July 16, 1918.

ANSAUVILLE SECTOR, FRANCE.

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

- 16th Infantry, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 18th Infantry, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 2d Machine Gun Battalion, January 15 to April 3, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade:

- 26th Infantry, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 28th Infantry, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 3d Machine Gun Battalion, January 15 to April 3, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

- 5th Field Artillery, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 6th Field Artillery, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
- 7th Field Artillery, January 15 to April 3, 1918.

1st Engineers, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
 1st Machine Gun Battalion, January 15 to April 3, 1918.
 2nd Field Signal Battalion, January 15 to April 3, 1918.

ARGONNE SECTOR, FRANCE.

370th Infantry, August 1 to 15, 1918.
 372d Infantry, June 6 to July 14, 1918; July 26 to September 9, 1918.
 52 Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 1st Battalion, August 27 to September 6, 1918.

ARRAS-BAPAUME SECTOR, FRANCE.

14th Engineers (Light Railway), August 21, 1917 to March 20, 1918;
 April 7 to May 20, 1918.

BACCARAT SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirty-seventh Division

73d Infantry Brigade:
 145th Infantry, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 146th Infantry, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 135th Machine Gun Battalion, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 74th Infantry Brigade:
 147th Infantry, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 148th Infantry, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 136th Machine Gun Battalion, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 136th Machine Gun Battalion, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 112th Engineers, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 134th Machine Gun Battalion, August 4 to September 16, 1918.
 112th Field Signal Battalion, August 4 to September 16, 1918.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade:
 165th Infantry, March 31 to June 21, 1918.

- 166th Infantry, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 150th Machine Gun Battalion, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 84th Infantry Brigade:
 - 167th Infantry, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 - 168th Infantry, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
 - 151st Machine Gun Battalion, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 67th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 149th Field Artillery, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 150th Field Artillery, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 151st Field Artillery, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 117th Engineers, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 149th Machine Gun Battalion, March 31 to June 21, 1918.
- 117th Field Signal Battalion, March 31 to June 21, 1918.

Seventy-seventh Division

- 153d Infantry Brigade:
 - 305th Infantry, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 - 306th Infantry, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 - 305th Machine Gun Battalion, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
- 154th Infantry Brigade:
 - 307th Infantry, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 - 308th Infantry, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
 - 306th Machine Gun Battalion, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
- 152d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 304th Field Artillery, July 12 to August 4, 1918.
 - 305th Field Artillery, July 10 to August 4, 1918.
 - 306th Field Artillery, July 16 to August 4, 1918.
- 302d Engineers, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
- 304th Machine Gun Battalion, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
- 302d Field Signal Battalion, June 21 to August 4, 1918.
- 12th Engineers (Light Railway), July 29 to August 24, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.
 - 1st Corps Observation Squadron, June 13 to 28, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group 1st Army.
 - 1st Balloon Company, April 19 to July 16, 1918.
- 3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.
 - 3d Balloon Company, August 1 to September 4, 1918.

BELFORT SECTOR, FRANCE.

- 42d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st Battalion, April 19 to November 11, 1918.

CAMBRAI, FRANCE.

(May 12 to December 4, 1917.)

11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), November 20 to December 4, 1917.

12th Engineers (Light Railway), November 20 to December 4, 1917.

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CANAL SECTOR, BELGIUM.

Thirtieth Division

59th Infantry Brigade.

117th Infantry, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

118th Infantry, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

114th Machine Gun Battalion, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

60th Infantry Brigade:

119th Infantry, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

120th Infantry, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

115th Machine Gun Battalion, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

105th Engineers, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

113th Machine Gun Battalion, July 16 to August 30, 1918.

105th Field Signal Battalion, July 16 to August 30, 1918

CANTIGNY SECTOR, FRANCE.

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

16th Infantry, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

18th Infantry, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade:

26th Infantry, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

28th Infantry, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, April 26 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

1st Engineers, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

2d Field Signal Battalion, April 25 to June 8, 1918; June 14 to July 7, 1918.

CENTER SECTOR, HAUTE-ALSACE, FRANCE.

Twenty-ninth Division

57th Infantry Brigade:

113th Infantry, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

114th Infantry, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

111th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

58th Infantry Brigade:

115th Infantry, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

116th Infantry, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

112th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

104th Engineers, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

110th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

104th Field Signal Battalion, July 25 to September 22, 1918.

Eighty-eighth Division

175th Infantry Brigade:

349th Infantry, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

350th Infantry, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

338th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

176th Infantry Brigade:

351st Infantry, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

352d Infantry, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

339th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

313th Engineers, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

337th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to November 4, 1918.

- 313th Field Signal Battalion, October 12 to November 4, 1918.
 57th Field Artillery Brigade.
 119th Field Artillery, June 25 to July 22, 1918.
 120th Field Artillery, June 25 to July 22, 1918.
 121st Field Artillery, June 25 to July 22, 1918.
 147th Field Artillery, June 25 to July 22, 1918.

CHAMPAGNE-MARNE DEFENSIVE, FRANCE

(July 15 to July 18, 1918.)

Third Division

- 5th Infantry Brigade:
 4th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 7th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 8th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 6th Infantry Brigade:
 30th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 38th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 9th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 8d Field Artillery Brigade:
 10th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 18th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 76th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 6th Engineers, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 7th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 5th Field Signal Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Twenty-sixth Division

- 51st Infantry Brigade:
 101st Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 102d Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 102d Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 52d Infantry Brigade:
 103d Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 104th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 103d Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 51st Field Artillery Brigade:
 101st Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.

- 102d Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 103d Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 101st Engineers, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 101st Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 101st Field Signal Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Twenty-eighth Division

- 55th Infantry Brigade:
 - 109th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 - 110th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 - 108th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 56th Infantry Brigade:
 - 111th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 - 112th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
 - 109th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 103d Engineers, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 107th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 103d Field Signal Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.

Forty-second Division

- 83d Infantry Brigade.
 - 165th Infantry, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 166th Infantry, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 150th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 17, 1918.
- 84th Infantry Brigade:
 - 167th Infantry, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 168th Infantry, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 151st Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 17, 1918.
- 67th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 149th Field Artillery, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 150th Field Artillery, July 15 to 17, 1918.
 - 151st Field Artillery, July 15 to 17, 1918.
- 117th Engineers, July 15 to 17, 1918.
- 149th Machine Gun Battalion, July 15 to 17, 1918.
- 117th Field Signal Battalion, July 15 to 17, 1918.

Unassigned Divisions

- 369th Infantry, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 66th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 146th Field Artillery, July 15 to 18, 1918.

- 148th Field Artillery July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 42d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
3d Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st and 3d Battalions, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 1st Corps Artillery Park, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 322d Field Signal Battalion:
Companies A, B, and C, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 406th Telegraph Battalion, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
1st Corps Observation Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
12th Corps Observation Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
88th Corps Observation Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.
1st Air Park (formerly 183d Service Squadron), July 15 to 18, 1918.
- 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
27th Pursuit Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
94th Pursuit Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
95th Pursuit Squadron, July 15 to 18, 1918.
147th Pursuit Squadron, July 15 to July 18, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
2d Balloon Company, July 15 to 18, 1918.

CHAMPAGNE SECTOR, FRANCE.

- 869th Infantry, April 8 to July 4, 1918; July 21 to August 19, 1918;
August 26, September 2, 1918.
- 42d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
3d Battalion, April 29 to July 14, 1918.
1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, July 18 to September 21, 1918.
- 44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
Batteries A, B, E, and F, July 19 to August 28, 1918.
- 52d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
3d Battalion, April 9 to July 14, 1918; July 18 to September 25, 1918.
- 3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
103d Pursuit Squadron, February 19 to April 9, 1918.

CHATEAU-THIERRY SECTOR, FRANCE.**Second Division****3d Infantry Brigade:**

9th Infantry, June 6 to 9, 1918.

23d Infantry, June 6 to 9, 1918.

5th Machine Gun Battalion, June 6 to 9, 1918.

4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):

5th Regiment (Marines), June 6 to 9, 1918.

6th Regiment (Marines), June 6 to 9, 1918.

6th Machine Gun Battalion (Marines), June 6 to 9, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

12th Field Artillery, June 6 to 9, 1918.

15th Field Artillery, June 6 to 9, 1918.

17th Field Artillery, June 6 to 9, 1918.

2d Engineers, June 6 to 9, 1918.

4th Machine Gun Battalion, June 6 to 9, 1918.

1st Field Signal Battalion, June 6 to 9, 1918.

Third Division**5th Infantry Brigade:**

4th Infantry, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

7th Infantry, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

8th Machine Gun Battalion, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

6th Infantry Brigade:

30th Infantry, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

38th Infantry, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

9th Machine Gun Battalion, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

3d Field Artillery Brigade:

10th Field Artillery, July 9 to 14, 1918.

76th Field Artillery, July 5 to 14, 1918.

6th Engineers, June 11 to July 14, 1918.

7th Machine Gun Battalion, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

5th Field Signal Battalion, June 6 to July 14, 1918.

Twenty-eighth Division**55th Infantry Brigade:**

109th Infantry, July 9 to 14, 1918.

110th Infantry, July 9 to 14, 1918.

108th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to 14, 1918.



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56th Infantry Brigade:

- 111th Infantry, July 7 to 14, 1918.
 - 112th Infantry, July 8 to 14, 1918.
 - 109th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to 14, 1918.
 - 103d Engineers, June 28 to July 14, 1918.
 - 107th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to 14, 1918.
 - 103d Field Signal Battalion, July 9 to 14, 1918.
 - 1st Corps Artillery Park, August 7 to 17, 1918.
 - 1st Gas Regiment (formerly 30th Engineers):
 - Company B, June 25 to July 17, 1918.
 - Company D, June 29 to July 17, 1918.
 - 406th Telegraph Battalion, June 23 to July 14, 1918.
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CHEMIN DES DAMES SECTOR, FRANCE.**Twenty-sixth Division****51st Infantry Brigade:**

- 101st Infantry, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
- 102d Infantry, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
- 102d Machine Gun Battalion, February 6 to March 21, 1918.

52d Infantry Brigade:

- 103d Infantry, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
- 104th Infantry, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
- 103d Machine Gun Battalion, February 6 to March 21, 1918.

51st Field Artillery Brigade:

- 101st Field Artillery, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
 - 102d Field Artillery, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
 - 103d Field Artillery, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
 - 101st Engineers, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
 - 101st Machine Gun Battalion, February 6 to March 21, 1918
 - 101st Field Signal Battalion, February 6 to March 21, 1918.
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DICKEBUSH LAKE AND SCHERPENBERG**SECTORS, BELGIUM****Twenty-seventh Division****53d Infantry Brigade:**

- 105th Infantry, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

106th Infantry, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 105th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 54th Infantry Brigade.
 107th Infantry, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 108th Infantry, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 106th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 104th Machine Gun Battalion, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 102d Engineers, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 102d Field Signal Battalion, July 9 to August 30, 1918.
 412th Telegraph Battalion, July 9 to August 30, 1918.

ESPERANCE-SOUAIN SECTOR, CHAMPAGNE,
 FRANCE.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade:
 165th Infantry, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 166th Infantry, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 150th Machine Gun Battalion, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 84th Infantry Brigade:
 167th Infantry, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 168th Infantry, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 151st Machine Gun Battalion, July 4 to 14, 1918
 67th Field Artillery Brigade:
 149th Field Artillery, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 150th Field Artillery, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 151st Field Artillery, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 117th Engineers, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 149th Machine Gun Battalion, July 4 to 14, 1918.
 117th Field Signal Battalion, July 4 to 14, 1918.

ESSEY AND PANNES SECTOR, WOEVRE, FRANCE.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade:
 165th Infantry, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 166th Infantry, September 17 to 30, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

243

- 150th Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 84th Infantry Brigade:
 - 167th Infantry, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 168th Infantry, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 151st Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 67th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 149th Field Artillery, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 150th Field Artillery, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 151st Field Artillery, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 117th Engineers, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 149th Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to 30, 1918.
 - 117th Field Signal Battalion, September 17 to 30, 1918.
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EUVEZIN SECTOR, TOUL, FRANCE.

Eighty-ninth Division

- 177th Infantry Brigade:
 - 353d Infantry, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 354th Infantry, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 341st Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 178th Infantry Brigade:
 - 355th Infantry, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 356th Infantry, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 342d Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 164th Field Artillery Brigade.
 - 340th Field Artillery, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
 - 341st Field Artillery, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
 - 342d Field Artillery, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
 - 314th Engineers, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 340th Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
 - 314th Field Signal Battalion, September 17 to October 7, 1918.
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FIRST BRITISH ARMY SECTOR

- 1st Gas Regiment (Formerly 30th Engineers):
 - Company A, March 3 to April 22, 1918.
 - Company B, March 1 to April 22, 1918.

FISMES SECTOR, FRANCE

Twenty-eighth Division

55th Infantry Brigade:

109th Infantry, August 7 to 17, 1918.

110th Infantry, August 7 to 17, 1918.

108th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.

56th Infantry Brigade:

111th Infantry, August 7 to 17, 1918.

112th Infantry, August 7 to 17, 1918.

109th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.

108d Engineers, August 7 to 17, 1918.

107th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.

103d Field Signal Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.

57th Field Artillery Brigade:

119th Field Artillery, August 7 to 17, 1918.

120th Field Artillery, August 7 to 17, 1918.

121st Field Artillery, August 7 to 17, 1918.

147th Field Artillery, August 7 to 17, 1918.

GERARDMER SECTOR, VOSGES, FRANCE.

Sixth Division

11th Infantry Brigade:

51st Infantry, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

52d Infantry, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

17th Machine Gun Battalion, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

12th Infantry Brigade:

53d Infantry, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

54th Infantry, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

18th Machine Gun Battalion, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

318th Engineers, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

16th Machine Gun Battalion, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

6th Field Signal Battalion, September 3 to October 12, 1918.

Thirty-fifth Division

69th Infantry Brigade:

137th Infantry, July 8 to September 2, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

245

- 138th Infantry, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 129th Machine Gun Battalion, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 70th Infantry Brigade:
 - 139th Infantry, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 140th Infantry, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 130th Machine Gun Battalion, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 60th Field Artillery Brigade.
 - 128th Field Artillery, August 14 to September 2, 1918.
 - 129th Field Artillery, August 14 to September 2, 1918.
 - 130th Field Artillery, August 14 to September 2, 1918.
 - 110th Engineers, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 128th Machine Gun Battalion, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
 - 110th Field Signal Battalion, July 8 to September 2, 1918.
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HAUTE-ALSACE SECTOR, FRANCE.

- 44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - Batteries C and D, April 20 to August 21, 1918.

Thirty-second Division

- 63d Infantry Brigade:
 - 125th Infantry, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 126th Infantry, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 120th Machine Gun Battalion, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 64th Infantry Brigade:
 - 127th Infantry, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 128th Infantry, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 121st Machine Gun Battalion, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 107th Engineers, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
 - 119th Machine Gun Battalion, May 21 to July 21, 1918.
 - 107th Field Signal Battalion, May 18 to July 21, 1918.
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LIMEY SECTOR, FRANCE.

Seventy-eighth Division

- 155th Infantry Brigade:
 - 309th Infantry, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
 - 310th Infantry, September 16 to October 5, 1918.

- 308th Machine Gun Battalion, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
156th Infantry Brigade:
311th Infantry, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
312th Infantry, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
309th Machine Gun Battalion, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
303d Engineers, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
307th Machine Gun Battalion, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
303d Field Signal Battalion, September 16 to October 5, 1918.
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LUCEY SECTOR, TOUL, FRANCE.

Eighty-ninth Division

- 177th Infantry Brigade:
353d Infantry, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
354th Infantry, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
341st Machine Gun Battalion, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
178th Infantry Brigade:
355th Infantry, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
356th Infantry, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
342d Machine Gun Battalion, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
314th Engineers, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
340th Machine Gun Battalion, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
314th Field Signal Battalion, August 10 to September 11, 1918.
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LUNEVILLE SECTOR, LORRAINE, FRANCE.

Forty-second Division

- 83d Infantry Brigade:
165th Infantry, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
166th Infantry, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
150th Machine Gun Battalion, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
84th Infantry Brigade:
167th Infantry, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
168th Infantry, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
151st Machine Gun Battalion, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
67th Field Artillery Brigade:
149th Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

247

150th Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
151st Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
67th Field Artillery Brigade:
149th Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
150th Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
151st Field Artillery, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
117th Engineers, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
149th Machine Gun Battalion, February 21 to March 23, 1918.
117th Field Signal Battalion, February 21 to March 23, 1918.

LYS, BELGIUM.

(April 9 to 27, 1918.)

11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), April 9 to 27, 1918.
16th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), April 9 to 27, 1918.
3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
28th Pursuit Squadron, April 9 to 27, 1918.

MARBACHE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Second Division

3d Infantry Brigade:
9th Infantry, August 9 to 16, 1918.
23d Infantry, August 9 to 16, 1918.
5th Machine Gun Battalion, August 9 to 16, 1918.
4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):
5th Regiment Marines, August 9 to 16, 1918.
6th Regiment Marines, August 9 to 16, 1918.
6th Machine Gun Battalion, Marines, August 9 to 16, 1918.
2d Field Artillery Brigade:
12th Field Artillery, August 9 to 22, 1918.
15th Field Artillery, August 9 to 22, 1918.
17th Field Artillery, August 9 to 22, 1918.
2d Engineers, August 9 to 16, 1918.
4th Machine Gun Battalion, August 9 to 16, 1918.
1st Field Signal Battalion, August 9 to 16, 1918.

10th Infantry Brigade:

11th Infantry, September 19 to 29, 1918.

58th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

1st Battalion, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

2d Battalion, November 2 to 11, 1918.

3d Battalion, November 9 to November 11, 1918.

65th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

3d Battalion, October 25 to November 11, 1918.

301st Field Signal Battalion, September 25 to November 11, 1918.

304th Pioneer Infantry, October 7 to November 11, 1918.

417th Telegraph Battalion, September 25 to November 11, 1918.

Thirty-seventh Division

62d Field Artillery Brigade:

134th Field Artillery, October 12 to October 23, 1918.

135th Field Artillery, October 12 to 23, 1918.

136th Field Artillery, October 12 to 31, 1918.

Eighty-second Division

163d Infantry Brigade:

325th Infantry, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

326th Infantry, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

320th Machine Gun Battalion, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

164th Infantry Brigade:

327th Infantry, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

328th Infantry, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

321st Machine Gun Battalion, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

157th Field Artillery Brigade:

319th Field Artillery, August 19 to September 11, 1918.

320th Field Artillery, August 19 to September 11, 1918.

321st Field Artillery, August 19 to September 11, 1918.

307th Engineers, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

319th Machine Gun Battalion, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

307th Field Signal Battalion, August 17 to September 11, 1918.

Ninety-second Division

183d Infantry Brigade:

365th Infantry, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

366th Infantry, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

350th Machine Gun Battalion, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

184th Infantry Brigade:

367th Infantry, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

368th Infantry, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

351st Machine Gun Battalion, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

167th Field Artillery Brigade:

349th Field Artillery, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

350th Field Artillery, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

351st Field Artillery, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

349th Machine Gun Battalion, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

325th Field Signal Battalion, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

MARNE SECTOR, FRANCE.

322 Field Signal Battalion:

Companies A, B, and C, June 25 to July 14, 1918.

MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(September 26 to November 11, 1918.)

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

16th Infantry, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

18th Infantry, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

26th Infantry, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

28th Infantry, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, October 1 to November 2, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, October 1 to November 2, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, October 1 to November 2, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

- 1st Engineers, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.
 1st Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.
 2d Field Signal Battalion, October 1 to 12, 1918; November 5 to 8, 1918.

Second Division

3d Infantry Brigade:

- 9th Infantry, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 23d Infantry, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 5th Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):

- 5th Regiment Marines, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 6th Regiment Marines, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 6th Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

- 12th Field Artillery, October 1 to 28, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 15th Field Artillery, October 1 to 28, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 17th Field Artillery, October 1 to 28, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

2d Engineers, October 1 to 26, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

4th Machine Gun Battalion, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

1st Field Signal Battalion, October 1 to 10, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

Third Division

5th Infantry Brigade:

- 4th Infantry, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 7th Infantry, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 8th Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

6th Infantry Brigade:

- 30th Infantry, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 38th Infantry, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 9th Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

3d Field Artillery Brigade:

10th Field Artillery, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
 18th Field Artillery, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
 76th Field Artillery, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
 6th Engineers, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 7th Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 27, 1918.
 5th Field Signal Battalion, September 30 to October 27, 1918.

Fourth Division

7th Infantry Brigade:

39th Infantry, September 26 to October 19, 1918.
 47th Infantry, September 26 to October 19, 1918.
 11th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 19, 1918.

8th Infantry Brigade:

58th Infantry, September 26 to October 19, 1918.
 59th Infantry, September 26 to October 19, 1918.
 12th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 19, 1918.

4th Field Artillery Brigade:

13th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 24; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 16th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 23; November 1 to 11, 1918.
 77th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 24; November 1 to 11, 1918.

4th Engineers, September 26 to October 19, 1918.

10th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 19, 1918.

8th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 19, 1918.

Fifth Division

9th Infantry Brigade:

60th Infantry, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
 61st Infantry, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
 14th Machine Gun Battalion, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

10th Infantry Brigade:

6th Infantry, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
 11th Infantry, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
 15th Machine Gun Battalion, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

7th Engineers, October 12 to 22, 1918; October 27 to November 11, 1918.

13th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to 22; October 27 to November 11, 1918.

9th Field Signal Battalion, October 12 to 22, 1918; October 27 to November 11, 1918.

Sixth Division

11th Infantry Brigade:

51st Infantry, November 1 to November 11, 1918.

52d Infantry, November 1 to 11, 1918.

17th Machine Gun Battalion, November 1 to 11, 1918.

12th Infantry Brigade.

53d Infantry, November 1 to 11, 1918.

54th Infantry, November 1 to 11, 1918.

18th Machine Gun Battalion, November 1 to 11, 1918.

11th Field Artillery, October 29 to November 11, 1918.

318th Engineers, November 1 to November 11, 1918.

16th Machine Gun Battalion, November 1 to 11, 1918.

6th Field Signal Battalion, November 1 to 11, 1918.

Twenty-sixth Division

51st Infantry Brigade:

101st Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

102d Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

102d Machine Gun Battalion, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

52d Infantry Brigade:

103d Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

104th Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

103d Machine Gun Battalion, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

51st Field Artillery Brigade:

101st Field Artillery, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

102d Field Artillery, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

103d Field Artillery, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

101st Engineers, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

101st Machine Gun Battalion, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

101st Field Signal Battalion, October 18 to November 11, 1918.

Twenty-seventh Division

52d Field Artillery Brigade:

104th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

105th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

106th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Twenty-eighth Division

55th Infantry Brigade:

109th Infantry, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

- 110th Infantry, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 108th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 56th Infantry Brigade:
 111th Infantry, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 112th Infantry, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 109th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 53d Field Artillery Brigade:
 107th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 108th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 109th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 103d Engineers, September 26 to October 9, 1918
 107th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 9, 1918.
 103d Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 9, 1918.

Twenty-ninth Division

- 57th Infantry Brigade:
 113th Infantry, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 114th Infantry, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 111th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 58th Infantry Brigade:
 115th Infantry, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 116th Infantry, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 112th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 104th Engineers, September 28 to October 5, 1918.
 110th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 30, 1918.
 104th Field Signal Battalion, October 8 to 30, 1918.

Thirtieth Division

- 55th Field Artillery Brigade:
 113th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 8, 1918.
 114th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 8, 1918.
 115th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 8, 1918.

Thirty-second Division.

- 63d Infantry Brigade:
 125th Infantry, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.
 126th Infantry, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.
 120th Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

64th Infantry Brigade:

127th Infantry, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

128th Infantry, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to November 11, 1918.

121st Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

107th Engineers, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

119th Machine Gun Battalion, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

107th Field Signal Battalion, September 30 to October 20, 1918; November 8 to 11, 1918.

Thirty-third Division**65th Infantry Brigade:**

129th Infantry, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

130th Infantry, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

123d Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

66th Infantry Brigade:

131st Infantry, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

132d Infantry, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

124th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

58th Field Artillery Brigade:

122d Field Artillery, September 26 to October 12, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

123d Field Artillery, September 26 to October 12, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

124th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 12, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.

108th Engineers, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

122d Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

108th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 21, 1918.

Thirty-fifth Division**69th Infantry Brigade:**

137th Infantry, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

138th Infantry, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

129th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

70th Infantry Brigade:

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

255

- 139th Infantry, September 26 to October 1, 1918.
- 140th Infantry, September 26 to October 1, 1918.
- 130th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 1, 1918.
- 60th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 128th Field Artillery, November 7 to 11, 1918.
 - 129th Field Artillery, November 7 to 11, 1918.
 - 130th Field Artillery, November 7 to 11, 1918.
- 128th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 1, 1918.
- 110th Engineers, September 26 to October 1, 1918.
- 110th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 1, 1918.

Thirty-sixth Division

71st Infantry Brigade:

- 141st Infantry, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 142d Infantry, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 132d Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 28, 1918.

72d Infantry Brigade:

- 143d Infantry, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 144th Infantry, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 133d Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 111th Engineers, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 131st Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 28, 1918.
- 111th Field Signal Battalion, October 7 to 28, 1918.

Thirty-seventh Division

73d Infantry Brigade:

- 145th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918.
- 146th Infantry, September 26 to September 30, 1918.
- 135th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918.

74th Infantry Brigade:

- 147th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918.
- 148th Infantry, September 26 to September 30, 1918.
- 136th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918.
- 112th Engineers, September 26 to 30, 1918.
- 134th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918.
- 112th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade:

- 165th Infantry, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

166th Infantry, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10 1918.

150th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

84th Infantry Brigade:

167th Infantry, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

168th Infantry, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

151st Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

67th Field Artillery Brigade.

149th Field Artillery, October 7 to November 1, 1918; November 5 to 9, 1918.

150th Field Artillery, October 7 to November 1, 1918; November 5 to 9, 1918.

117th Engineers, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

149th Machine Gun Battalion, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10 1918.

117th Field Signal Battalion, October 12 to 31, 1918; November 5 to 10, 1918.

Seventy-seventh Division

153d Infantry Brigade:

305th Infantry, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

306th Infantry, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

305th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 16, 1918;; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

154th Infantry Brigade:

307th Infantry, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

308th Infantry, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

306th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

152d Field Artillery Brigade:

304th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 16, 1918 October 31 to November 11, 1918.

305th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

306th Field Artillery, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31 to November 11, 1918.

302d Engineers, September 26 to October 16, 1918; October 31, to November 11 1918.



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- 304th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 16, 1918;
October 31 to November 11, 1918.
- 302d Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 16, 1918; Octo-
ber 31 to November 11, 1918.

Seventy-eighth Division

- 155th Infantry Brigade:
309th Infantry, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
310th Infantry, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
308th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
- 156th Infantry Brigade:
311th Infantry, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
312th Infantry, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
309th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
- 153d Field Artillery Brigade:
307th Field Artillery, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
308th Field Artillery, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
309th Field Artillery, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
- 307th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
303d Engineers, October 16 to November 5, 1918.
303d Field Signal Battalion, October 16 to November 5, 1918.

Seventy-ninth Division

- 157th Infantry Brigade:
313th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to No-
vember 11, 1918.
314th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to No-
vember 11, 1918.
- 311th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29
to November 11, 1918.
- 158th Infantry Brigade:
315th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to No-
vember 11, 1918.
316th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to No-
vember 11, 1918.
312th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918; Octo-
ber 29 to November 11, 1918.
- 304th Engineers, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to November
11, 1918.
- 310th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29
to November 11, 1918.

304th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to 30, 1918; October 29 to November 11, 1918.

Eightieth Division

159th Infantry Brigade:

317th Infantry, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

318th Infantry, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

314th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

160th Infantry Brigade:

319th Infantry, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

320th Infantry, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

315th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

155th Field Artillery Brigade:

313th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

314th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

315th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

305th Engineers, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

313th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

305th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to 29, 1918; October 4 to 12, 1918; November 1 to 6, 1918.

Eighty-first Division

161st Infantry Brigade:

321st Infantry, November 7 to 11, 1918.

322d Infantry, November 7 to 11, 1918.

317th Machine Gun Battalion, November 7 to 11, 1918.

162d Infantry Brigade:

323d Infantry, November 7 to 11, 1918.

324th Infantry, November 7 to 11, 1918.

318th Machine Gun Battalion, November 7 to 11, 1918.

306th Engineers, November 7 to 11, 1918.

316th Machine Gun Battalion, November 7 to 11, 1918.

306th Field Signal Battalion, November 7 to 11, 1918.

Eighty-second Division

163d Infantry Brigade:

325th Infantry, October 6 to 31, 1918.

326th Infantry, October 6 to 31, 1918.

320th Machine Gun Battalion, October 6 to 31, 1918.

164th Infantry Brigade:

327th Infantry, October 6 to 31, 1918.

328th Infantry, October 6 to 31, 1918.

321st Machine Gun Battalion, October 6 to 31, 1918.

157th Field Artillery Brigade:

319th Field Artillery, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

320th Field Artillery, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

321st Field Artillery, October 6 to November 7, 1918.

307th Engineers, October 6 to 31, 1918.

319th Machine Gun Battalion, October 6 to 31, 1918.

307th Field Signal Battalion, October 6 to 31, 1918.

Eighty-ninth Division

177th Infantry Brigade.

353d Infantry, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

354th Infantry, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

341st Machine Gun Battalion, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

178th Infantry Brigade:

355th Infantry, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

356th Infantry, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

342d Machine Gun Battalion, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

340th Machine Gun Battalion, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

314th Engineers, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

314th Field Signal Battalion, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

Ninetieth Division

179th Infantry Brigade:

357th Infantry, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

358th Infantry, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

344th Machine Gun Battalion, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

180th Infantry Brigade:

359th Infantry, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

360th Infantry, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

345th Machine Gun Battalion, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

343d Machine Gun Battalion, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

315th Engineers, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

315th Field Signal Battalion, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

Ninety-first Division

181st Infantry Brigade:

361st Infantry, September 26 to October 4, 1918; October 8 to 12, 1918.

362d Infantry, September 26 to October 4, 1918; October 8 to 12, 1918.

347th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 4; October 8 to 12, 1918.

182d Infantry Brigade:

363d Infantry, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

364th Infantry, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

348th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

316th Engineers, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

346th Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

316th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

Ninety-second Division

184th Infantry Brigade:

368th Infantry, September 26 to October 4, 1918.

317th Engineers, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Unassigned Divisions

369th Infantry, September 26 to 30, 1918.

371st Infantry, September 27 to October 6, 1918.

372d Infantry, September 26 to October 7, 1918.

57th Field Artillery Brigade:

119th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 8, 1918.

120th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 8, 1918.

121st Field Artillery, September 26 to November 8, 1918.

147th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 8, 1918.

66th Field Artillery Brigade:

146th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

148th Field Artillery, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

158th Field Artillery Brigade:

- 322d Field Artillery, September 26, 1918; October 8 to 29, 1918;
November 8 to 11, 1918.
- 323d Field Artillery, October 8 to 29, 1918; November 8 to 11,
1918.
- 324th Field Artillery, October 8 to 29, 1918; November 8 to
11, 1918.
- 1st Corps Artillery Park, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 2d Corps Artillery Park, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 3d Corps Artillery Park, October 30 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Army Artillery Park, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 43d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
Batteries A, B, C, D, E, and F, September 26 to November 11,
1918.
- 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
3d Battalion, October 27 to November 11, 1918.
- 52d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
Battery A, September 26 to October 20, 1918.
Batteries B, E, and F, September 26 to October 10, 1918.
Batteries C and D, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 53d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 9, 1918.
Battery D, September 26 to November 9, 1918.
- 55th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 56th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st Battalion, October 4 to November 11, 1918.
2d Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
3d Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 57th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 59th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st Battalion, September 26 to November 8, 1918.
2d Battalion, September 26 to November 6, 1918.
3d Battalion, September 26 to November 9, 1918.
- 60th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 65th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
1st and 2d Battalions, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Gas Regiment (formerly the 30th Engineers):
Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, September 26 to November
11, 1918.

1st Battalion, Trench Artillery:

Batteries A and B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Batteries C and D, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

2d Cavalry:

1st Squadron and Troops F, H, I, and M, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

1st Antiaircraft Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

2d Antiaircraft Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

1st Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

2d Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

308th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

317th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

319th Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

322d Field Signal Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway):

Companies D, E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company C, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

12th Engineers (Light Railway), September 26 to October 9, 1918.

14th Engineers (Light Railway), September 26 to November 11, 1918.

15th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway):

Companies B and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

16th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), October 25 to November 11, 1918.

21st Engineers (Light Railway), October 9 to November 11, 1918.

22d Engineers (Light Railway):

Companies C, D, E, F, K, L, M, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

23d Engineers (Highway):

Companies A, H, and L, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company D, October 25 to November 11, 1918.

Company E, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

Companies F and M, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

Company K, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

Company M, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

24th Engineers (Supply and Shop):

Companies A and F, September 26 to October 12, 1918.

Company B, October 2 to 11, 1918.

Companies C, D, and E, September 26 to October 11, 1918.

26th Engineers (General Construction):

Companies A, B, and C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Companies D and F, September 28 to November 11, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

263

- Company E, September 27 to November 11, 1918.
- 26th Engineers (Water Supply):
 - Company C, October 2 to 11, 1918.
 - Companies D and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 - Company E, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
- 27th Engineers (Mining):
 - Companies A, B, and C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 - Companies D, E, and F, October 24 to November 11 1918.
- 28th Engineers (Quarry):
 - Companies C and F September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 29th Engineers (Surveying and Printing).
 - Companies B, C, and I, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 37th Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical):
 - Companies C, E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 40th Engineers (Camouflage), September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 56th Engineers (Searchlight):
 - Companies A and B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 - Company C, October 19 to November 11, 1918.
- 114th Engineers, October 30 to November 11, 1918.
- 308th Engineers:
 - Company A, October 9 to 11, 1918.
 - Companies B, C, D, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 310th Engineers:
 - Companies D E, and F, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 602d Engineers:
 - Companies A, B, and C, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 603d Engineers, October 29 to November 11, 1918.
- 604th Engineers, October 28 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Pioneer Infantry, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 3d Pioneer Infantry, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 52d Pioneer Infantry, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 53d Pioneer Infantry, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 54th Pioneer Infantry, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 56th Pioneer Infantry, September 30 to November 11, 1918.
- 59th Pioneer Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.
- 802d Pioneer Infantry, October 3 to November 11, 1918.
- 805th Pioneer Infantry, October 3 to November 11, 1918.
- 806th Pioneer Infantry, October 3 to November 11, 1918.
- 807th Pioneer Infantry, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 808th Pioneer Infantry, October 1 to November 11, 1918.
- 52d Telegraph Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 55th Telegraph Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 401st Telegraph Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

- 406th Telegraph Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
411th Telegraph Battalion, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
344th Battalion, Tank Corps, September 26 to October 14, 1918.
345th Battalion, Tank Corps, September 26 to October 14, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 1st Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 12th Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 50th Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 88th Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 90th Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 199th Squadron (Air Park), September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
 99th Corps Observation Squadron September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 104th Corps Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 1st Air Park (formerly 183d Service Squadron), September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Army Observation Group, 1st Army.
 9th Army Observation Squadron (night) September 26 to November 11 1918.
 24th Army Observation Squadron September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 91st Army Observation Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 186th Army Observation Squadron, November 5 to 11, 1918.
- 1st Day Bombardment Group, 1st Army:
 11th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 20th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 96th Day Bombardment Squadron, October 18 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
 27th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
 94th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

- 95th Pursuit Squadron September 26 to November 11, 1918.
147th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918
185th Pursuit Squadron (night), October 18 to November 11, 1918.
4th Air Park (formerly 218th Service Squadron), September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
13th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
22d Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
49th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
139th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
5th Air Park, formerly 279th Service Squadron), October 31 to November 11, 1918.
- 3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
28th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
93d Pursuit Squadron September 26 to November 11, 1918.
103d Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
213th Pursuit Squadron, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
2d Air Park (formerly 360th Service Squadron), September 26 to November 11, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
1st Balloon Company, September 26 to October 17, 1918.
2d Balloon Company, September 26 to November 10, 1918.
5th Balloon Company October 18 to November 10, 1918.
- 3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
3d Balloon Company, September 26 to October 24, 1918; November 1 to 11, 1918.
4th Balloon Company, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
9th Balloon Company, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
42d Balloon Company October 24 to November 11, 1918.
- 5th Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
6th Balloon Company, September 26 to October 16, 1918.
7th Balloon Company, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
8th Balloon Company September 26 to November 11, 1918.
12th Balloon Company, September 30 to October 7, 1918; October 16 to November 11, 1918.
11th Balloon Company, 1st Army, September 26 to November 11, 1918.
43d Balloon Company 1st Army September 26 to November 11 1918.
3d Air Park (formerly 255th Service Squadron), flights A and B, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

MONTDIDIER-NOYON DEFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(June 9 to 13, 1918.)

First Division**1st Infantry Brigade:**

16th Infantry, June 9 to 13, 1918.

18th Infantry, June 9 to 13, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, June 9 to 13, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade:

26th Infantry, June 9 to 13, 1918.

28th Infantry, June 9 to 13, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, June 9 to 13, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, June 9 to 13, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, June 9 to 13, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, June 9 to 13, 1918.

1st Engineers, June 9 to 13, 1918.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, June 9 to 13, 1918.

2d Field Signal Battalion, June 9 to 13, 1918.

NORTH PICARDY SECTOR, FRANCE.**12th Engineers (Light Railway):**

Companies A, B, D, E, and F, April 22 to 25, 1918.

Company C, April 28 to July 25, 1918.

11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), April 28 to June 13, 1918.

16th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), April 28 to June 17, 1918.

OISE-AISNE, FRANCE

(August 18 to November 11, 1918.)

Twenty-eighth Division**55th Infantry Brigade:**

109th Infantry, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

110th Infantry, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

- 108th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
- 56th Infantry Brigade:
 - 111th Infantry, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 - 112th Infantry, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 - 109th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
- 53d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 107th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 - 108th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
 - 109th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
- 103d Engineers, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
- 107th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.
- 103d Field Signal Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

Thirty-second Division

- 63d Infantry Brigade:
 - 125th Infantry, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 - 126th Infantry, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 - 120th Machine Gun Battalion, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
- 64th Infantry Brigade:
 - 127th Infantry, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 - 128th Infantry, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
 - 121st Machine Gun Battalion, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
- 107th Engineers, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
- 119th Machine Gun Battalion, August 28 to September 2, 1918.
- 107th Field Signal Battalion, August 28 to September 2, 1918.

Seventy-seventh Division

- 153d Infantry Brigade:
 - 305th Infantry, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 306th Infantry, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 305th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
- 154th Infantry Brigade:
 - 307th Infantry, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 308th Infantry, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 306th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
- 152d Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 304th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 305th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
 - 306th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
- 302d Engineers, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
- 304th Machine Gun Battalion, August 18 to September 16, 1918.
- 302d Field Signal Battalion, August 18 to September 16, 1918.

Unassigned Organizations

370th Infantry, September 17 to October 12, 1918; October 24 to November 11, 1918.

57th Field Artillery Brigade:

119th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 6, 1918.

120th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 6, 1918.

121st Field Artillery, August 18 to September 6, 1918.

147th Field Artillery, August 18 to September 6, 1918.

1st Corps Artillery Park, August 18 to September 10, 1918.

2d Corps Artillery Park, August 18 to 21, 1918.

55th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

1st, 2d and 3d Battalions, August 18 to September 9, 1918.

56th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

1st Battalion, August 18 to September 7, 1918.

2d Battalion, August 21 to September 5, 1918.

3d Battalion, August 19 to September 5, 1918.

308th Field Signal Battalion, August 18 to September 9, 1918.

14th Engineers (Light Railway), August 18 to September 10, 1918.

308th Engineers:

Company A August 18 to August 31, 1918.

Companies B, C, D, and F, August 18 to September 14, 1918.

Company E, September 1 to 14, 1918.

1st Pioneer Infantry, August 18 to September 10, 1918.

52d Telegraph Battalion, August 18 to September 9, 1918.

PANNES SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirty-seventh Division

73d Infantry Brigade:

145th Infantry, October 7 to 16, 1918.

146th Infantry, October 7 to 16, 1918.

135th Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 16, 1918.

74th Infantry Brigade:

147th Infantry, October 7 to 16, 1918.

148th Infantry, October 7 to 16, 1918.

136th Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 16, 1918.

112th Engineers, October 7 to 16, 1918.

134th Machine Gun Battalion, October 7 to 16, 1918.

112th Field Signal Battalion, October 7 to 16, 1918.

PERONNE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Third Division

6th Engineers, February 10 to March 20, 1918.

PICARDY SECTOR, FRANCE.

Eightieth Division

159th Infantry Brigade.

317th Infantry, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

318th Infantry, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

314th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

160th Infantry Brigade:

319th Infantry, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

320th Infantry, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

315th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

305th Field Signal Battalion, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

813th Machine Gun Battalion, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

305th Field Signal Battalion, July 25 to August 18, 1918.

PUNEVILLE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Seventh Division

13th Infantry Brigade:

55th Infantry, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

56th Infantry, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

20th Machine Gun Battalion, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

14th Infantry Brigade:

34th Infantry, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

64th Infantry, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

21st Machine Gun Battalion, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

5th Engineers, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

19th Machine Gun Battalion, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

10th Field Signal Battalion, October 10 to November 11, 1918.

Ninetieth Division

179th Infantry Brigade:

357th Infantry, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

358th Infantry, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

344th Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

180th Infantry Brigade:

359th Infantry, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

360th Infantry, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

345th Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

315th Engineers, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

343d Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

315th Field Signal Battalion, September 17 to October 10, 1918.

SAIZERAIS SECTOR, FRANCE.

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

16th Infantry, August 7 to 24, 1918.

18th Infantry, August 7 to 24, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 24, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade:

26th Infantry, August 7 to 24, 1918.

28th Infantry, August 7 to 24, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 24, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, August 7 to 24, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, August 7 to 24, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, August 7 to 24, 1918.

1st Engineers, August 7 to 24, 1918.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 24, 1918.

2d Field Signal Battalion, August 7 to 24, 1918.

SOMME DEFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(March 21 to April 6, 1918.)

3d Division, 6th Engineers, March 21 to April 6, 1918.

12th Engineers (Light Railway) March 21 to April 6, 1918.

14th Engineers (Light Railway) March 21 to April 6, 1918.

2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

- 22d Pursuit Squadron, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
 28th Pursuit Squadron, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 4th Pursuit Group, 2d Army:
 17th Pursuit Squadron, March 21 to April 6, 1918.
 148th Pursuit Squadron, March 21 to April 6, 1918.

SOMME OFFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(August 8 to November 11, 1918.)

Twenty-seventh Division

53d Infantry Brigade:

- 105th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 106th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 105th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20,
 1918.

54th Infantry Brigade:

- 107th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 108th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 106th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20,
 1918.

102d Engineers, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

104th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

102d Field Signal Battalion, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

Thirtieth Division

59th Infantry Brigade:

- 117th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 118th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918
 114th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20,
 1918.

60th Infantry Brigade:

- 119th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 120th Infantry, September 24 to October 20, 1918.
 115th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20,
 1918.

105th Engineers, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

113th Machine Gun Battalion, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

105th Field Signal Battalion, September 24 to October 20, 1918.

Thirty-third Division

65th Infantry Brigade:

129th Infantry, August 8 to 20, 1918.

130th Infantry, August 8 to 20, 1918.

123d Machine Gun Battalion, August 8 to 20, 1918.**66th Infantry Brigade:**

131st Infantry, August 8 to 20, 1918.

132d Infantry, August 8 to 20, 1918.

124th Machine Gun Battalion, August 8 to 20, 1918.

108th Engineers, August 8 to 20, 1918.**122d Machine Gun Battalion, August 8 to 20, 1918.****108th Field Signal Battalion, August 8 to 20, 1918.**

Unassigned Organizations

318th Field Signal Battalion, October 10 to 21, 1918.**412th Telegraph Battalion, September 27 to October 21, 1918,
and 23, 1918.****301st Battalion Tank Corps, September 29 to October 8, October 17,
23, 1918.**

SOMME SECTOR, FRANCE.

**11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), August 18 to November
19, 1917; December 5, 1917 to January 29, 1918.****12th Engineers (Light Railway):**

Companies A, B, D, E, and F, April 7 to 17, 1918.

Company C, April 7 to 28, 1918.

SOMMEDIÈUE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirty-fifth Division

69th Infantry Brigade:

137th Infantry, October 15 to November 7, 1918.

138th Infantry, October 15 to November 7, 1918.

129th Machine Gun Battalion, October 15 to November 7, 1918.

70th Infantry Brigade:

139th Infantry, October 15 to November 7, 1918.



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140th Infantry, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
130th Machine Gun Battalion, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
60th Field Artillery Brigade.
128th Field Artillery, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
129th Field Artillery, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
130th Field Artillery, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
110th Engineers, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
128th Machine Gun Battalion, October 15 to November 7, 1918.
110th Field Signal Battalion, October 15 to November 7, 1918.

SOMMERVILLER SECTOR, FRANCE.

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

16th Infantry, October 21 to November 21, 1917.
18th Infantry, October 21 to November 21, 1917.
2d Machine Gun Battalion, October 21 to November 21, 1917.

2d Infantry Brigade:

26th Infantry, October 21 to November 21, 1917.
28th Infantry, October 21 to November 21, 1917.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, October 21 to November 21, 1917.
6th Field Artillery, October 21 to November 21, 1917.
7th Field Artillery, October 21 to November 21, 1917.

1st Engineers, October 21 to November 21, 1917.

2d Field Signal Battalion, October 21 to November 21, 1917.

ST. DIE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Eighty-first Division

161st Infantry Brigade:

321st Infantry, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
322d Infantry, September 20 to October 19, 1918.
317th Machine Gun Battalion, September 20 to October 19,
1918.

162d Infantry Brigade:

323d Infantry, September 20 to October 19, 1918.

324th Infantry, September 20 to October 19, 1918.

318th Machine Gun Battalion, September 20 to October 19, 1918.

306th Engineers, September 20 to October 19, 1918.

316th Machine Gun Battalion, September 29 to October 19, 1918.

306th Field Signal Battalion, September 29 to October 19, 1918.

Fifth Division

9th Infantry Brigade:

60th Infantry, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

61st Infantry, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

14th Machine Gun Battalion, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

10th Infantry Brigade:

6th Infantry, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

11th Infantry, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

15th Machine Gun Battalion, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

5th Field Artillery Brigade:

19th Field Artillery, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

20th Field Artillery, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

21st Field Artillery, July 17 to 23, 1918.

7th Engineers, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

13th Machine Gun Battalion, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

9th Field Signal Battalion, July 17 to August 23, 1918.

Ninety-second Division

183d Infantry Brigade:

365th Infantry, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

366th Infantry, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

350th Machine Gun Battalion, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

184th Infantry Brigade:

367th Infantry, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

368th Infantry, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

351st Machine Gun Battalion, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

317th Engineers, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

349th Machine Gun Battalion, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

325th Field Signal Battalion, August 29 to September 20, 1918.

5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:

99th Corps Observation Squadron, July 19 to August 26, 1918.

ST. MIHIEL SECTOR, FRANCE.

370th Infantry, June 23 to July 3, 1918.

52d Pioneer Infantry:

1st Battalion, August 18 to 24, 1918.

ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE, FRANCE.

(September 12 to 16, 1918.)

First Division

1st Infantry Brigade:

16th Infantry, September 12 to 13, 1918.

8th Infantry, September 12 to 13, 1918.

2d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 13, 1918.

2d Infantry Brigade.

26th Infantry, September 12 to 13, 1918.

28th Infantry, September 12 to 13, 1918.

3d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 13, 1918.

1st Field Artillery Brigade:

5th Field Artillery, September 12 to 13, 1918.

6th Field Artillery, September 12 to 13, 1918.

7th Field Artillery, September 12 to 13, 1918.

1st Engineers, September 12 to 13, 1918.

1st Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 13, 1918.

2d Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 13, 1918.

Second Division

3d Infantry Brigade:

9th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

23d Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

5th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):

5th Regiment Marines, September 12 to 16, 1918.

6th Regiment Marines, September 12 to 16, 1918.

6th Machine Gun Battalion (Marines), September 12 to 16, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

12th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

15th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
17th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
2d Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.
4th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
1st Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Third Division

3d Field Artillery Brigade.
10th Field Artillery, September 12, 1918.
18th Field Artillery, September 12, 1918.
76th Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.
6th Engineers, September 13 to 15, 1918.
7th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 14, 1918.

Fourth Division

7th Infantry Brigade:
39th Infantry, September 14, 1918.
47th Infantry, September 14, 1918.
11th Machine Gun Battalion, September 14, 1918.
8th Infantry Brigade:
58th Infantry, September 14, 1918.
59th Infantry, September 14, 1918.
12th Machine Gun Battalion, September 14, 1918.
4th Field Artillery Brigade:
13th Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.
16th Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.
77th Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.
4th Engineers, September 14, 1918.
10th Machine Gun Battalion, September 14, 1918.
8th Field Signal Battalion, September 14, 1918.

Fifth Division

9th Infantry Brigade:
60th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
61st Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
14th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
10th Infantry Brigade:
6th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
11th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
15th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Fifth Field Artillery Brigade:

19th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

20th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

21st Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

7th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.

13th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

9th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Twenty-sixth Division

51st Infantry Brigade:

101st Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

102d Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

102d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

52d Infantry Brigade:

103d Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

104th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

103d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

51st Field Artillery Brigade.

101st Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

102d Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

103d Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

101st Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.

101st Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

101st Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Thirtieth Division

55th Field Artillery Brigade:

113th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

114th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

115th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Thirty-third Division

58th Field Artillery Brigade:

122d Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.

123d Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.

124th Field Artillery, September 12 to 14, 1918.

Thirty-sixth Division

111th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Forty-second Division

83d Infantry Brigade:

- 165th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 166th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 150th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

84th Infantry Brigade:

- 167th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 168th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 151st Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

67th Field Artillery Brigade:

- 149th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 150th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 151st Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

117th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.

149th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

117th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Seventy-eighth Division

155th Infantry Brigade:

- 309th Infantry, September 16, 1918.
- 310th Infantry, September 16, 1918.
- 308th Machine Gun Battalion, September 16, 1918.

153d Field Artillery Brigade:

- 307th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 308th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 309th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Eightieth Division

160th Infantry Brigade:

- 320th Infantry, September 13 to 14, 1918.
- 315th Machine Gun Battalion, September 13 to 14, 1918.

Eighty-second Division

163d Infantry Brigade:

- 325th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 326th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 320th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

164th Infantry Brigade:

- 327th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

279

- 328th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 321st Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 157th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 319th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 320th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 321st Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 307th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 319th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 307th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Eighty-ninth Division

- 177th Infantry Brigade:
 - 353d Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 354th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 341st Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 178th Infantry Brigade:
 - 355th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 356th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 342d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 314th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 340th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 314th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Ninetieth Division

- 179th Infantry Brigade:
 - 357th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 358th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 344th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 180th Infantry Brigade:
 - 359th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 360th Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 345th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 315th Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 343d Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 315th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.

Unassigned Organizations

- 66th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 146th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 - 148th Field Artillery, September 12 to 16, 1918.

- 2d Corps Artillery Park, September 12 to 15, 1918.
- 1st Army Artillery Park, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 43d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 3d Battalion (Battery F), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps.
 - Batteries A, B, C, D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 51st Artillery Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 52d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st Battalion (Batteries A and B), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 53d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 57th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 59th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 2d and 3d Battalions, September 12 to 14, 1918.
- 60th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st Battalion, September 12 to 14, 1918.
 - 2d and 3d Battalions, September 14, 1918.
- 65th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st and 2d Battalions, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Gas Regiment (formerly the 30th Engineers):
 - Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Battalion, Trench Artillery.
 - Batteries A and B September 12 to 15, 1918.
 - Batteries C and D, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 2d Cavalry:
 - 1st Squadron, Troops F, G, and H, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Antiaircraft Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 2d Antiaircraft Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Antiaircraft Machine Gun Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 310th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 317th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 319th Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 322d Field Signal Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 12th Engineers (Light Railway), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 15th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 21st Engineers (Light Railway), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 23d Engineers (Highway):
 - Companies C, G, H, and I, September 12 to 16, 1918.

- 24th Engineers (Supply and Shop):
Companies C, D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 26th Engineers (Water Supply):
Companies B, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 28th Engineers (Quarry):
Companies A, B, and E, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 29th Engineers (Surveying and Printing):
Companies B, C, D, and I, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 37th Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 40th Engineers (Camouflage):
1st Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 56th Engineers (Searchlight):
Companies A and B, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 301st Engineers, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 310th Engineers:
Companies D, E, and F, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 602d Engineers:
Companies A, B, and C, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 51st Pioneer Infantry, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 53d Pioneer Infantry:
1st Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 55th Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 401st Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 405th Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 406th Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 411th Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 344th Battalion, Tank Corps, September 12 to 15, 1918.
- 345th Battalion, Tank Corps, September 12 to 15, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
1st Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
12th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
50th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
88th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
90th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 4th Corps Observation Group, 2d Army:
8th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
135th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army:
99th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
104th Corps Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.

- 1st Air Park (formerly 183d Service Squadron), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Army Observation Group, 1st Army:
9th Army Observation Squadron (Night), September 12 to 16, 1918.
24th Army Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
91st Army Observation Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Day Bombardment Group, 1st Army:
11th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 14 to 16, 1918.
20th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 14 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
96th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
27th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
94th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
95th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
147th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
4th Air Park (formerly 218th Service Squadron), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
13th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
22d Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
49th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
139th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army:
28th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
93d Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
103d Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
213th Pursuit Squadron, September 12 to 16, 1918.
2d Air Park (formerly 360th Service Squadron), September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.
1st Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
2d Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
5th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
3d Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
9th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
42d Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 4th Balloon Group, 2d Army:
69th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
- 5th Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.
6th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
7th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.

- 8th Balloon Company, September 15 to 16, 1918.
 12th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 6th Corps Balloon Group, 2d Army:
 10th Balloon Company, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 11th Balloon Company, 1st Army, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 43d Balloon Company, 1st Army, September 12 to 16, 1918.
 3d Air Park (formerly 255th Service Squadron), September 12 to
 16, 1918.

THIAUCOURT SECTOR, FRANCE.

Twenty-eighth Division

- 55th Infantry Brigade:
 109th Infantry, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 110th Infantry, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 108th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 11,
 1918.
 56th Infantry Brigade:
 111th Infantry, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 112th Infantry, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 109th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 11,
 1918.
 103d Engineers, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 107th Machine Gun Battalion, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 103d Field Signal Battalion, October 16 to November 11, 1918.
 37th Division:
 62d Field Artillery Brigade:
 134th Field Artillery, October 28 to November 11, 1918.
 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 1st Battalion, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
 1st Battalion, Trench Artillery:
 Batteries C and D, September 17 to October 20, 1918.

THIAUCOURT AND TROYON SECTORS, ST. MIHIEL, FRANCE.

Thirty-seventh Division

- 62d Field Artillery Brigade:
 135th Field Artillery, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

THUR SECTOR, VOSGES, FRANCE.

369th Infantry, October 16 to November 11, 1918.

TOUL SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirtieth Division

55th Field Artillery Brigade:

113th Field Artillery, August 23 to September 11, 1918

114th Field Artillery, August 23 to September 11, 1918.

115th Field Artillery, August 23 to September 11, 1918.

Seventy-eighth Division

153d Field Artillery Brigade:

307th Field Artillery, August 27 to October 4, 1918.

308th Field Artillery, August 28 to October 4, 1918.

309th Field Artillery, August 28 to October 4, 1918.

Eighty-second Division

163d Infantry Brigade:

325th Infantry, June 25 to August 9, 1918.

326th Infantry, June 25 to August 9, 1918.

230th Machine Gun Battalion, July 14 to August 9, 1918.

164th Infantry Brigade:

327th Infantry, June 25 to August 9, 1918.

328th Infantry, June 25 to August 9, 1918.

321st Machine Gun Battalion, June 25 to August 9, 1918

319th Machine Gun Battalion, July 18 to August 9, 1918.

307th Field Signal Battalion, June 25 to August 9, 1918.

57th Field Artillery Brigade:

119th Field Artillery, June 8 to 23, 1918.

147th Field Artillery, June 8 to 23, 1918.

4th Corps Artillery Park, October 30 to November 11, 1918.

43d Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

2d Battalion, April 22 to August 12, 1918.

3d Battalion (Battery F), May 25 to August 12, 1918.

44th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:

Batteries A and B, April 20 to June 24, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.**235**

- Batteries E and F, April 20 to June 30, 1918.
- 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:**
1st Battalion, April 10 to September 11, 1918.
2d Battalion, April 15 to September 11, 1918
- 57th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:**
2d Battalion, May 22 to September 11, 1918.
- 1st Gas Regiment (formerly 30th Engineers):**
Company A, May 26 to June 25, 1918.
Company B, May 22 to June 25, 1918.
- 2d Cavalry:**
1st Squadron, April 15 to 24, 1918.
Troops A and C, August 7 to September 11, 1918.
Troops B, D, and F, August 24 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to 25, 1918.
Troop G, July 12 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to November 11, 1918.
Troop H, April 14 to May 6, 1918; August 24 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to 25, 1918.
Troop I, April 14 to May 1, 1918.
Troops K and L, April 14 to 30, 1918.
Troop M, April 14 to 23, 1918.
- 115th Field Signal Battalion, October 16 to November 11, 1918.**
310th Field Signal Battalion, September 17 to November 11, 1918.
322d Field Signal Battalion:
Companies A, B, and C, August 18 to September 11, 1918.
- 11th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway):**
Companies A and B, September 17 to October 12, 1918.
Company C, September 17 to October 12, 1918.
- 12th Engineers (Light Railway), October 13 to November 11, 1918.**
23d Engineers (Highway).
Company A, February 23 to July 20, 1918.
Company B, May 9 to 25, 1918.
Company C, February 23 to September 11, 1918.
Company D, June 20 to 23, 1918.
Company G, September 1 to 11, 1918.
Company I, August 29 to September 11, 1918.
Companies C, G, and I, September 16 to November 11, 1918.
- 24th Engineers (Supply and Shop):**
Company A, October 13 to November 11, 1918.
Company B, October 12 to November 11, 1918.
Companies C, E, and F, August 27 to September 11, 1918; October 12 to November 11, 1918.
Company D, October 14 to November 11, 1918.

26th Engineers (Mining):

Company A, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

Company B, May 30 to November 11, 1918.

28th Engineers (Quarry):

Companies A and B, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

29th Engineers (Surveying and Printing):

Companies B, C, and I, July 18 to September 11, 1918.

Companies D, E, and M, September 17 to November 11 1918.

37th Engineers (Electrical and Mechanical):

Companies A B, and D, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

56th Engineers (Searchlight):

Companies E and H, October 5 to November 11, 1918.

115th Engineers, October 4 to November 11, 1918.

301st Engineers, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

51st Pioneer Infantry, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

803d Pioneer Infantry, October 22 to November 11, 1918.

419th Telegraph Battalion, October 27 to November 11, 1918.

405th Telegraph Battalion, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

406th Telegraph Battalion, February 28 to March 21, 1918; August 20 to September 11, 1918.

409th Telegraph Battalion, October 19 to November 11, 1918.

1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.

1st Corps Observation Squadron, April 4 to June 28; August 26 to September 11, 1918.

12th Corps Observation Squadron, May 10 to June 12; August 22 to September 11, 1918.

3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.

88th Corps Observation Squadron, May 30 to July 5, 1918.

90th Corps Observation Squadron, June 16 to September 11, 1918.

4th Corps Observation Group, 2d Army:

8th Corps Observation Squadron, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

135th Corps Observation Squadron, August 9 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to November 11, 1918.

168th Corps Observation Squadron, October 12 to November 11, 1918.

5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.

99th Corps Observation Squadron, June 22 to July 1, 1918.

6th Corps Observation Group, 2d Army.

354th Corps Observation Squadron, October 28 to November 11, 1918.

1st Army Observation Group, 1st Army.

9th Army Observation Squadron (Night), August 30 to September 11, 1918.

91st Army Observation Squadron, June 3 to September 11, 1918.

1st Day Bombardment Group, 1st Army:

11th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 17 to 24, 1918.

20th Day Bombardment Squadron, September 17 to 23, 1918.

96th Day Bombardment Squadron, June 12 to September 11; September 17 to 23, 1918.

2d Day Bombardment Group, 2d Army.

163d Day Bombardment Squadron, November 5 to 11, 1918.

1st Pursuit Group 1st Army.

27th Pursuit Squadron, June 2 to 25, 1918; September 1 to 11, 1918.

94th Pursuit Squadron, April 14 to June 29 1918; September 4 to 11 1918.

95th Pursuit Squadron, May 10 to June 27, 1918; September 3 to 11, 1918.

147th Pursuit Squadron, June 2 to 27, 1918; September 4 to 11, 1918.

4th Air Park (formerly 218th Service Squadron), September 1 to 11, 1918; September 17 to 25, 1918.

2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

13th Pursuit Squadron, August 10 to September 11, 1918.

22d Pursuit Squadron, August 21 to September 11, 1918.

49th Pursuit Squadron August 16 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to 23, 1918.

139th Pursuit Squadron, June 30 to September 11, 1918.

3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

28th Pursuit Squadron, September 2 to 11, 1918.

93d Pursuit Squadron, August 11 to September 11, 1918.

103d Pursuit Squadron July 5 to September 11, 1918.

213th Pursuit Squadron, August 14 to September 11, 1918.

2d Air Park (formerly 360th Service Squadron), July 27 to September 11, 1918.

4th Pursuit Group, 2d Army.

141st Pursuit Squadron, October 23 to November 11, 1918.

6th Air Park (formerly 822d Service Squadron) October 31 to November 11, 1918.

1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.

1st Balloon Company, August 29 to September 11, 1918.

2d Balloon Company, March 5 to June 27, 1918; August 29 to

September 11 1918.

5th Balloon Company, August 1 to September 8, 1918.

3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.

4th Balloon Company, April 12 to August 1, 1918.

9th Balloon Company, August 16 to September 11, 1918.

4th Corps Balloon Group, 2d Army.

15th Balloon Company, October 9 to November 11, 1918.

16th Balloon Company, September 26 to November 11, 1918.

69th Balloon Company, August 20 to September 5, 1918;
September 17 to November 11 1918.

5th Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.

6th Balloon Company, August 1 to 29, 1918.

7th Balloon Company, July 25 to August 28, 1918.

8th Balloon Company, August 3 to 18, 1918.

6th Corps Balloon Group, 2d Army.

10th Balloon Company, September 4 to 11, 1918; September
17 to November 11, 1918.

43d Balloon Company, 1st Army, August 18 to September 11,
1918.

3d Air Park, (formerly 255th Service Squadron), September
1 to 11, 1918.

Flight A, September 17 to 22, 1918.

Flight C, September 17 to November 11, 1918.

TOUL (BOUCQ) SECTOR, FRANCE.

Twenty-sixth Division

51st Infantry Brigade:

101st Infantry, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

102d Infantry, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

102d Machine Gun Battalion, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

52d Infantry Brigade:

103d Infantry, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

104th Infantry, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

103d Machine Gun Battalion, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

51st Field Artillery Brigade:

101st Field Artillery, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

102d Field Artillery, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

103d Field Artillery, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

101st Engineers, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

289

101st Machine Gun Battalion, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

101st Field Signal Battalion, April 3 to June 28, 1918.

TOUL-VERDUN SECTOR, FRANCE.

1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.

1st Corps Observation Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.

50th Corps Observation Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.

2d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

13th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 22, 1918.

139th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 23, 1918.

TOULON SECTOR, FRANCE.

Second Division

4th Infantry Brigade (Marines):

5th Regiment (Marines), March 15 to May 13, 1918.

6th Regiment (Marines), March 15 to May 13, 1918.

6th Machine Gun Battalion (Marines), March 15 to May 13, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

12th Field Artillery, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

Fourth Division

7th Infantry Brigade:

39th Infantry, September 6 to 13, 1918.

47th Infantry, September 6 to 13, 1918.

11th Machine Gun Battalion, September 6 to 13, 1918.

8th Infantry Brigade:

58th Infantry, September 6 to 13, 1918.

59th Infantry, September 6 to 13, 1918.

12th Machine Gun Battalion, September 6 to 13, 1918.

4th Field Artillery Brigade.

13th Field Artillery, September 6 to 13, 1918.

16th Field Artillery, September 6 to 13, 1918.

77th Field Artillery, September 6 to 13, 1918.

4th Engineers, September 6 to 13, 1918.

10th Machine Gun Battalion, September 6 to 13, 1918.

8th Field Signal Battalion, September 6 to 13, 1918.

TOULON-TROYON SECTORS, VERDUN, FRANCE.

Second Division

3d Infantry Brigade:

9th Infantry, March 15 to May 9, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

17th Field Artillery, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

2d Engineers, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

4th Machine Gun Battalion, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

1st Field Signal Battalion, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

TROYON SECTOR, FRANCE.

Second Division

3d Infantry Brigade:

23d Infantry, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

5th Machine Gun Battalion, March 15 to May 13, 1918.

2d Field Artillery Brigade:

15th Field Artillery, March 24 to May 13, 1918.

Twenty-Sixth Division

51st Infantry Brigade:

101st Infantry, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

102d Infantry, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

102d Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

52d Infantry Brigade:

103d Infantry, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

104th Infantry, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

103d Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

51st Field Artillery Brigade:

101st Field Artillery, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

102d Field Artillery, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

103d Field Artillery, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

101st Engineers, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
101st Machine Gun Battalion, September 17 to October 8, 1918.
101st Field Signal Battalion, September 17 to October 8, 1918.

Thirty-third Division

65th Infantry Brigade:

129th Infantry, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
130th Infantry, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
123d Machine Gun Battalion, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

66th Infantry Brigade.

131st Infantry, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
132d Infantry, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
124th Machine Gun Battalion, October 26 to November 11,
1918.

108th Engineers, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
122d Machine Gun Battalion, October 26 to November 11, 1918.
108th Field Signal Battalion, October 26 to November 11, 1918.

Seventy-ninth Division

157th Infantry Brigade:

313th Infantry, October 8 to 25, 1918.
314th Infantry, October 8 to 25, 1918.
311th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 25, 1918.

158th Infantry Brigade:

315th Infantry, October 8 to 25, 1918.
316th Infantry, October 8 to 25, 1918.
312th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 25, 1918.

304th Engineers, October 8 to 25, 1918.
310th Machine Gun Battalion, October 8 to 25, 1918.
304th Field Signal Battalion, October 8 to 25, 1918.

Thirty-seventh Division

62d Field Artillery Brigade:

136th Field Artillery, November 3 to 11, 1918.

VERDUN SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirty-third Division

65th Infantry Brigade:

129th Infantry, September 10 to 25, 1918.

- 130th Infantry, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 123d Machine Gun Battalion, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 66th Infantry Brigade:
 131st Infantry, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 132d Infantry, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 124th Machine Gun Battalion, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 108th Engineers, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 122d Machine Gun Battalion, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 108th Field Signal Battalion, September 10 to 25, 1918.
 371st Infantry, June 13 to September 14, 1918.
 51st Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 3d Battalion, April 27 to September 11, 1918; September 17 to
 October 26, 1918.
 1st Corps Artillery Park, September 12 to 25, 1918.
 18th Engineers (Standard Gauge Railway Operation), September 12,
 1917 to November 11, 1918.
 59th Pioneer Infantry, September 29 to October 10, 1918.
 406th Telegraph Battalion, September 20 to 25, 1918.
 1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army.
 27th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 94th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 95th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 147th Pursuit Squadron, September 17 to 25, 1918.
 3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army:
 4th Balloon Company, September 16 to 25, 1918.

VESLE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Third Division

- 6th Infantry Brigade:
 30th Infantry, August 4 to 9, 1918.
 38th Infantry, August 4 to 9, 1918.
 9th Machine Gun Battalion, August 4 to 9, 1918.
 3d Field Artillery Brigade:
 18th Field Artillery, August 7 to 13, 1918.
 6th Engineers, August 4 to 9, 1918.

Fourth Division

- 7th Infantry Brigade:
 39th Infantry, August 7 to 12, 1918.

BATTLE PARTICIPATIONS.

298

- 47th Infantry, August 7 to 12, 1918.
- 11th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 12, 1918.
- 8th Infantry Brigade:
 - 58th Infantry, August 7 to 12, 1918.
 - 59th Infantry, August 7 to 12, 1918.
 - 12th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 12, 1918.
- 4th Field Artillery Brigade:
 - 13th Field Artillery, August 7 to 16, 1918 .
 - 16th Field Artillery, August 7 to 16, 1918.
 - 77th Field Artillery, August 8 to 16, 1918.
- 4th Engineers, August 7 to 17, 1918.
- 10th Machine Gun Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.
- 8th Field Signal Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918

Seventy-seventh Division

- 153d Infantry Brigade:
 - 305th Infantry, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 - 306th Infantry, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 - 305th Machine Gun Battalion, August 12 to 17, 1918.
- 154th Infantry Brigade:
 - 307th Infantry, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 - 308th Infantry, August 12 to 17, 1918.
 - 306th Machine Gun Battalion, August 12 to 17, 1918.
- 302d Engineers, August 12 to 17, 1918.
- 304th Machine Gun Battalion, August 12 to 17, 1918.
- 302d Field Signal Battalion, August 12 to 17, 1918.
- 2d Corps Artillery Park, August 7 to 17, 1918.
- 55th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, August 9 to 17, 1918.
- 56th Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps:
 - 1st Battalion, August 11 to 17, 1918.
- 1st Gas Regiment (formerly 30th Engineers):
 - Companies B and D, August 6 to 13, 1918.
- 322d Field Signal Battalion, August 6 to 13, 1918.
 - Companies A, B, and C, August 6 to 13, 1918.
- 308th Engineers:
 - Companies A, B, C, D, and F, August 7 to 17, 1918.
- 52d Telegraph Battalion, August 7 to 17, 1918.
- 1st Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.
 - 1st Corps Observation Squadron, August 7 to 12, 1918.
 - 12th Corps Observation Squadron, August 7 to 12, 1918.
- 3d Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.
 - 88th Corps Observation Squadron, August 7 to September 8, 1918.

5th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.

1st Air Park (formerly 183d Service Squadron), August 7 to 20, 1918.

1st Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

27th Pursuit Squadron, August 7 to 29, 1918.

94th Pursuit Squadron, August 7 to 17, 1918.

95th Pursuit Squadron, August 7 to 17, 1918.

147th Pursuit Squadron, August 7 to 13, 1918.

1st Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.

1st Balloon Company, August 7 to 13, 1918.

2d Balloon Company, August 7 to 12, 1918.

3d Corps Balloon Group, 1st Army.

4th Balloon Company, August 7 to September 8, 1918.

VILLERS-EN-HAYE SECTOR, FRANCE.**Ninetieth Division****179th Infantry Brigade:**

357th Infantry, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

358th Infantry, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

344th Machine Gun Battalion, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

180th Infantry Brigade:

359th Infantry, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

360th Infantry, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

345th Machine Gun Battalion, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

315th Engineers, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

343d Machine Gun Battalion, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

315th Field Signal Battalion, August 24 to September 11, 1918.

VITTORIO-VENETO, ITALY.

(October 24 to November 4, 1918.)

333rd Infantry, November 4, 1918.

VOSGES SECTOR, FRANCE.

- 372d Infantry, October 18 to November 11, 1918.
51st Telegraph Battalion, September 12 to November 11, 1918.
55th Telegraph Battalion:
 Companies D and E, June 20 to August 20, 1918.
7th Corps Observation Group, 1st Army.
 258th Corps Observation Squadron, October 31 to November 10, 1918.
-

WOEVRE SECTOR, FRANCE.

Thirtieth Division

- 55th Field Artillery Brigade:
 113th Field Artillery, October 11 to November 8, 1918.
 114th Field Artillery, October 11, to November 8, 1918.
 115th Field Artillery, October 11 to November 8, 1918.
-

YPRES-LYS OFFENSIVE, BELGIUM

(August 19 to November 11, 1918.)

Twenty-seventh Division

- 53d Infantry Brigade:
 105th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
 106th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
 105th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
54th Infantry Brigade:
 107th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
 108th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
 106th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
102d Engineers, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
104th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
102d Field Signal Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
105th Engineers, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
113th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.
105th Field Signal Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Thirtieth Division

59th Infantry Brigade:

117th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

118th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

114th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

60th Infantry Brigade:

119th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

120th Infantry, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

115th Machine Gun Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

Thirty-seventh Division

73d Infantry Brigade:

145th Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918 November 9 to 11, 1918.

146th Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918 November 9 to 11, 1918.

135th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

74th Infantry Brigade:

147th Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

148th Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

136th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

112th Engineers, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

134th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

112th Field Signal Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 9 to 11, 1918.

Ninety-first Division

181st Infantry Brigade:

361st Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

362d Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

347th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

182d Infantry Brigade:

363d Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

364th Infantry, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

348th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

316th Engineers, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

346th Machine Gun Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

316th Field Signal Battalion, October 31 to November 4, 1918; November 10 to 11, 1918.

Unassigned Organizations

412th Telegraph Battalion, August 31 to September 2, 1918.

YPRES SECTOR, BELGIUM.

3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

28th Pursuit Squadron, April 28 to June 24, 1918.

YPRES-LYS SECTOR, BELGIUM

3d Pursuit Group, 1st Army.

103d Pursuit Squadron, May 2 to June 29, 1918.

1

2

3

4

INDEX

- Air Circus, 78
AIR SERVICE, FIRST ARMY:
First Corps Observation Group:
 1st Corps, 211
 12th Corps, 212
 50th Corps, 212
 88th Corps, 212
 90th Corps, 212
 199th Corps, 213
Fourth Corps Observation Group:
 8th Corps, 213
 135th Corps, 213
 168th Corps, 213
Fifth Corps Observation Group:
 99th Corps, 213
 104th Corps, 213
 1st Air Park, 214
Sixth Corps Observation Group:
 364th Corps, 214
Seventh Corps Observation Group:
 258th Corps, 214
 24th Army Squadron, 215
 91st Army Squadron, 215
 186th Army Squadron, 215
First Day Bombardment Group:
 11th Day, 215
 20th Day, 215
 96th Day, 215
 166th Day, 216
Second Day Bombardment Group:
 163rd Day, 216
First Pursuit Group:
 27th Squadron, 216
 94th Squadron, 216
 95th Squadron, 217
 147th Squadron, 217
 185th Squadron, 217
 4th Air Park, 217
Second Pursuit Group:
 13th Squadron, 217
 22nd Squadron, 218
 49th Squadron, 218
 139th Squadron, 218
 5th Air Park Squadron, 218
Third Pursuit Group:
 28th Squadron, 218
 93rd Squadron, 219
 103d Squadron, 219
 213th Squadron, 219
 2nd Air Park, 219
Fourth Pursuit Group:
 17th Squadron, 219
 141st Squadron, 220
 148th Squadron, 220
 6th Air Park, 220
First Corps Balloon Group:
 1st Balloon Company, 220
 2nd Balloon Company, 220
 5th Balloon Company, 221
Third Corps Balloon Group:
 3rd Balloon Company, 221
 4th Balloon Company, 221
 9th Balloon Company, 221
 42th Balloon Company, 221
Fourth Corps Balloon Group:
 6th Balloon Company, 222
 16th Balloon Company, 222
 69th Balloon Company, 222
Fifth Corps Balloon Group:
 7th Balloon Company, 222
 8th Balloon Company, 222
 12th Balloon Company, 223
Sixth Corps Balloon Group:
 10th Balloon Company, 223
Army Balloons, First Army:
 11th Balloon Company, 223
 43rd Balloon Company, 223
Third Air Park:
 Formerly 255th Service Squadron, 223
Aire Valley, 92
Aisne, battle of, 44; defensive, 53 (2)
Aisne-Marne offensive, 44, 53, 70-85; salient, 85
Allied offensives, 44; members of, 46, 47
American Army in France, 27, 54, 57, 62, 85; number at St. Mihiel, 9; Argonne, 91
A. E. F., vanguard of, 27; staffs, 29; training of, 30-36
American G. H. Q. not in command, 29, 30
American Offensive, 31, 33, 89
American Sector, 34; troops under Foch, 43
American's Entrance into the War, 17-26
Amiens, 70, 85
ANTI-AIRCRAFT
 First Battalion, 196

- ANTI-AIRCRAFT (Continued)
- Second Battalion, 196
 - First Machine Gun Battalion, 196
 - 135th, 149
 - 136th, 149
 - 146th, 188
 - 147th, 188
 - 148th, 188
 - 149th, 154
 - 150th, 154
 - Second Machine Gun Battalion, 196
 - 151st, 154
 - Apremont, 87
 - 304th, 158
 - Argonne (see Meuse-Argonne also) 46, 55
 - 305th, 158
 - ARTILLERY, Coast (Corps)
 - Forty-second, 190
 - 306th, 158
 - Forty-third, 190
 - 307th, 161
 - Forty-fourth, 191
 - 308th, 161
 - Fifty-first, 191
 - 309th, 161
 - Fifty-second, 191
 - 313th, 166
 - Fifty-third, 192
 - 314th, 166
 - Fifty-fifth, 192
 - 315th, 166
 - Fifty-sixth, 192
 - 319th, 171
 - Fifty-seventh, 193
 - 320th, 171
 - Fifty-eighth, 193
 - 321st, 171
 - Fifty-ninth, 193
 - 322nd, 188
 - Sixtleth, 194
 - 323rd, 189
 - Sixty-fifth, 194
 - 324th, 189
 - ARTILLERY, Field
 - 5th, 103
 - 340th, 176
 - 341st, 177
 - 6th, 104
 - 342nd, 177
 - 7th, 104
 - 349th, 184
 - 10th, 111
 - 350th, 184
 - 12th, 108
 - 351st, 184
 - 13th, 115
 - Artillery, First Trench, 195
 - 15th, 108
 - ARTILLERY, Park:
 - First Corps, 189
 - Second Corps, 189
 - Third Corps, 189
 - Fourth Corps, 190
 - First Army, 190
 - 16th, 115
 - Assets of the War, 53
 - 17th, 108
 - Austrians on verge of dissolution, 31; killed, 47; financial loss, 52
 - 18th, 112
 - Baccarat Sector, 35, 61, 62
 - 19th, 118
 - Barsun-Aube, 35
 - 20th, 118
 - BATTALION, Field Signal:
 - 1st, 109
 - 2nd, 105
 - 5th, 112
 - 6th, 120
 - 8th, 116
 - 9th, 118
 - 10th, 122
 - 101st, 126
 - 102nd, 129
 - 103d, 132
 - 104th, 134
 - 105th, 136
 - 107th, 139
 - 108th, 142
 - 111th, 147
 - 112th, 149
 - 115th, 197
 - 117th, 155
 - 21st, 118
 - 11th, 147
 - 76th, 112
 - 112th, 149
 - 77th, 115
 - 115th, 197
 - 101st, 125
 - 117th, 155
 - 102nd, 125
 - 117th, 155
 - 103rd, 125
 - 117th, 155
 - 104th, 128
 - 117th, 155
 - 105th, 128
 - 117th, 155
 - 106th, 128
 - 117th, 155
 - 107th, 131
 - 117th, 155
 - 108th, 131
 - 117th, 155
 - 109th, 131
 - 117th, 155
 - 113th, 135
 - 117th, 155
 - 114th, 136
 - 117th, 155
 - 115th, 136
 - 117th, 155
 - 119th, 187
 - 117th, 155
 - 120th, 187
 - 117th, 155
 - 121st, 188
 - 117th, 155
 - 122nd, 141
 - 117th, 155
 - 123rd, 141
 - 117th, 155
 - 124th, 141
 - 117th, 155
 - 128th, 144
 - 117th, 155
 - 129th, 144
 - 117th, 155
 - 130th, 144
 - 117th, 155
 - 134th, 149
 - 117th, 155

BATTALION, Field Signal (Continued):

301st, 197
 302nd, 159
 303rd, 152
 304th, 164
 305th, 167
 306th, 169
 307th, 172
 308th, 197
 310th, 197
 313th, 174
 314th, 177
 315th, 180
 316th, 182
 317th, 197
 318th, 198
 319th, 198
 320th, 198
 325th, 185

123rd, 140
 124th, 141
 128th, 145
 129th, 143
 130th, 144
 131st, 147
 132nd, 146
 133rd, 146
 134th, 149
 135th, 148
 136th, 148
 149th, 155
 150th, 153
 151st, 153
 304th, 159
 305th, 157
 306th, 158
 307th, 162
 308th, 160
 309th, 161
 310th, 164
 311th, 163
 312th, 163
 313th, 167
 314th, 165
 315th, 166
 317th, 168
 318th, 168
 319th, 172
 320th, 170
 321st, 171
 337th, 174
 338th, 173
 339th, 174
 340th, 177
 341st, 176
 342nd, 176
 343rd, 179
 344th, 178
 345th, 179
 346th, 182
 347th, 181
 348th, 181
 349th, 184
 350th, 183
 351st, 184

BATTALIONS, Machine Gun:

1st, 105
 2nd, 102
 3rd, 103
 4th, 109
 5th, 106
 6th, 107
 7th, 112
 8th, 110
 9th, 111
 10th, 115
 11th, 114
 12th, 114
 13th, 118
 14th, 117
 15th, 117
 16th, 120
 17th, 119
 18th, 120
 19th, 122
 20th, 121
 21st, 121
 101st, 126
 102nd, 124
 103rd, 124
 104th, 128
 105th, 127
 106th, 128
 107th, 132
 108th, 130
 109th, 131
 110th, 134
 111th, 133
 112th, 133
 113th, 135
 114th, 135
 115th, 135
 119th, 139
 120th, 138
 121st, 138
 122nd, 142

BATTALION, Tank Corps:

Three Hundred First, 211
 T h r e e Hundred Forty--
 Fourth, 211
 Three Hundred Forty-Fifth,
 211

BATTALIONS, Telegraph:

Fifty-first Telegraph, 208
 Fifty-second Telegraph, 208
 Fifty-fifth Telegraph, 208
 Four Hundred-first Tele-
 graph, 208
 Four Hundred-fifth Tele-
 graph, 208

BATTALIONS, Telegraph:

(Continued):

Four Hundred-sixth Telegraph, 208
 Four Hundred Ninth, 210
 Four Hundred Eleventh, 210
 Four Hundred Twelfth, 210
 Four Hundred Seventeenth, 210
 Four Hundred Nineteenth, 210
 Battery D, 73
 Battle participation of the different divisions, 101-224
 Battles, thirteen major, 44, 45; casualties, 49, 50; American, 55
 Belgium, loss of men, 48
 Belleau, 57; Wood, battle of, 58, 59, 61
 Bois de Ritz, 75
 Bois-le-Prete, 84
 Brazil in the war, 54
 Briey Iron works, 88, 91 (2)

BRIGADES, Field Artillery:
 First Field, 103-105
 Second Field, 108, 109
 Third Field, 111-113
 Fourth Field, 115, 116
 Fifth Field, 103, 118
 Fifty-first Field, 125, 126
 Fifty-third Field, 131, 132
 Fifty-fifth, 135, 136
 Fifty-eighth, 141, 142
 Sixtieth Field, 144, 145
 Sixty-second Field, 149, 150
 Sixty-seventh Field, 154, 156
 One Hundred Fifty-second, 158, 159
 One Hundred Fifty-third Field, 161, 162
 One Hundred Fifty-fifth Field, 166
 One Hundred Fifty-seventh Field, 171
 One Hundred Sixty-fourth Field, 176
 One Hundred Sixty-seventh Field, 184
 Fifty-seventh Field, 187, 188
 Sixty-sixth Field, 188
 One Hundred Fifty-eighth Field, 188

BRIGADES, Infantry:
 First, 101, 102
 Second, 102, 103
 Third, 106, 107
 Fourth, (Marines) 107, 108
 Fifth, 110
 Sixth, 111
 Seventh, 118, 114

Eighth, 114
 Ninth, 116, 117
 Tenth, 117
 Eleventh, 119
 Twelfth, 119, 120
 Thirteenth, 121, 122
 Fifty-first, 123, 124
 Fifty-second, 124
 Fifty-third, 127
 Fifty-fourth, 127, 129
 Fifty-fifth, 129, 130
 Fifty-sixth, 130, 131
 Fifty-seventh, 133
 Fifty-eighth, 133, 134
 Fifty-ninth, 135
 Sixtieth, 135
 Sixty-third, 137, 138
 Sixty-fourth, 138, 139
 Sixty-fifth, 140
 Sixty-sixth, 140, 141
 Sixty-ninth, 143
 Seventieth, 144
 Seventy-first, 146
 Seventy-second, 146, 147
 Seventy-third, 147, 148
 Seventy-fourth, 148
 Eighty-third, 152, 153
 Eighty-fourth, 153, 154
 One Hundred Fifty-third, 157
 One Hundred Fifty-fourth, 157, 158
 One Hundred Fifty-fifth, 160
 One Hundred Fifty-sixth, 160, 161
 One Hundred Fifty-seventh, 163
 One Hundred Fifty-eighth, 163, 164
 One Hundred Fifty-ninth, 165
 One Hundred Sixtieth, 165, 166
 One Hundred Sixty-first, 168
 One Hundred Sixty-second, 168, 169
 One Hundred Sixty-third, 170
 One Hundred Sixty-fourth, 170, 171
 One Hundred Seventy-fifth, 173
 One Hundred Seventy-sixth, 173, 174
 One Hundred Seventy-seventh, 175
 One Hundred Seventy-eighth, 176
 One Hundred Seventy-ninth, 178
 One Hundred Eightieth, 179

- BRIGADES, Infantry (Continued):
- One Hundred Eighty-first, 180
 - One Hundred Eighty-second, 181
 - One Hundred Eighty-third, 183
 - One Hundred Eighty-fourth, 183
- BRIGADES:
- 1st of 1st Division, 84, 76, 80
 - 2nd of 1st Division, 76, 78
 - 1st Field Art., 84
 - Bulgaria, loss of men, 48; time in the war, 54
 - Cambrai, 81, 42; battle of, 44; road, 85
 - Camp-des-Romains, 87 (2)
 - Campaigns in which the different organizations participated, 228
 - Cantigny sector, 60, 85
 - Casualties, 47, 48, 50
 - Causes that led to the war, 17
 - Cavalry, 76, 77
 - Cavalry, Second, 195
 - Champagne-Marne, offensive, 44, 58, 60, 62, 66, 69
 - Charpentry, 92
 - Chateau-Thierry, 56, 58, 60, 61, 63, (2), 65; road, 79, 80
 - Chaumont-en-Vixen, 48
 - Chemin des Dames, 31, 35, 57, 58, 60
 - China in the war, 54
 - Clerges, 82
 - Clemrey, 92
 - Contents, 9
 - Craone, capture of, 31
 - Crimean War, 76
 - Cuba in the war, 54
- DIVISION; consisted of, 38; number of divisions sent overseas, 38; recapitulation, 38-40; combat divisions, 45; advance of, 46; scattered, 85
- DIVISIONS.
- First, 33, 34, 37, 38, 43, 60, (2), 61, (2), 71, 74, (3), 75, 76, 78, 80, 87, 88, (4), 92, 93, (2), 101-105, 226, 232, 235, 249, 266, 270, 272, 275
 - Second, 36, 38, 53, (2), 60, 61, (2), 71, 74, 77, 79, 83, 93, (2), 95, 105-109, 225, 227, 240, 247, 250, 275, 289, 290
 - Third, 38, 53, 61, (2), 62, (2), 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, (2), 81, (2), 82, (2), 109-113, 226, 227, 231, 237, 240, 250, 269, 276, 292
 - Fourth, 38, 83, 84, 88, 113-116, 227, 251, 276, 289, 292
 - Fifth, 38, 88, 93, 116-118, 232, 251, 274, 276
 - Sixth, 38, 119, 120, 244, 252
 - Seventh, 38, 120-122, 269
 - Depot Replacement and Labor, 38
 - Eighth, 38
 - Ninth, 38
 - Tenth, 38
 - Eleventh, 38
 - Twelfth, 38
 - Thirteenth, 38
 - Fourteenth, 38
 - Fifteenth, 38
 - Sixteenth, 38
 - Seventeenth, 38
 - Eighteenth, 38
 - Nineteenth, 38
 - Twentieth, 38
 - Twenty-sixth, 35, 37, 43, 61, 81, (2), 87, 88, (2), 90, 123, 126, 228, 237, 241, 252, 277, 288, 290
 - Twenty-seventh, 85, 126-129, 241, 252, 271, 275, 277, 288, 290
 - Twenty-eighth, 62, (2), 63, 83, 84, 129-132, 228, 238, 240, 244, 252, 266, 283
 - Twenty-ninth, 132, 134, 236, 253
 - Thirtieth, 85, 134, 136, 235, 253, 271, 277, 284, 295, 296
 - Thirty-first, 137
 - Thirty-second, 37, 82, (3), 83, 137-139, 229, 245, 253, 267
 - Thirty-third, 85, 139-142, 231, 254, 272, 277, 291
 - Thirty-fourth, 142-143
 - Thirty-fifth, 143, 145, 244, 254, 272
 - Thirty-sixth, 95, 145, 147, 255, 277
 - Thirty-seventh, 147, 150, 233, 248, 255, 268, 283, 291, 296
 - Thirty-eighth, 150
 - Thirty-ninth, 150
 - Fortieth, 150, 151
 - Forty-first, 151
 - Forty-second, 35, 36, 62, (2), 67, (2), 81, (3), 82, (4), 83, 84, 88, 151-153, 229, 233, 238, 242, (2), 246, 255, 278
 - Seventy-sixth, 156

DIVISIONS (Continued):

- Seventy-seventh, 81, 84, 156-159, 234, 256, 267, 293
 Seventy-eighth, 159, 162, 245, 257, 278, 284
 Seventy-ninth, 162-164, 257, 291
 Eightieth, 164-167, 258, 269, 278
 Eighty-first, 167-169, 258, 273
 Eighty-second, 84, 88, 169-172, 248, 259, 278, 284, 288
 Eighty-third, 172
 Eighty-fourth, 39, 40
 Eighty-fifth, 39, 40
 Eighty-sixth, 39, 40
 Eighty-seventh, 39, 40
 Eighty-eighth, 172, 174, 236
 Eighty-ninth, 88, 93, 175, 177, 243, 246, 259, 279
 Ninetieth, 88, 93, 177, 180, 259, 269, 279, 294
 Ninety-first, 180, 182, 256, 296
 Ninety-second, 95, 182-188, 248, 260, 274
 Ninety-third, 185
 Organizations not assigned, 186-224, 229, 230, 238, 239, 260-265, 268, 272, 279-283, 297
 Domestic sedition, 21
 Duration of the war, 54
 Eleventh French Army Corps, 35
ENGINEERS:
 Eleventh, 198
 Twelfth, 199
 Thirteenth, 199
 Fourteenth, 200
 Fifteenth, 200
 Sixteenth, 200
 Twenty-first, 200
 Twenty-second, 201
 Twenty-third, 201
 Twenty-fourth, 201
 Twenty-fifth, 202
 Twenty-sixth (Water Supply) 202
 Twenty-seventh, (Mining), 203
 Twenty - eighth, (Quarry) 203,
 Twenty-ninth (Surveying and Printing), 203
 Thirty-seventh (Electrical and Mechanical), 204
 Fortieth (Camouflage), 204
 Fifty-s i x t h Regiment (Searchlight), 204
 One Hundred Fourteenth, 205
 One Hundred Fifteenth, 205
 Three Hundred First, 205
 Three Hundred Eighth, 205
 Three Hundred Tenth, 206
 Six Hundred Second, 206
 Six Hundred Third, 206
 Six Hundred Fourth, 206
 First, 104
 Second, 109
 Fourth, 115
 Fifth, 122
 Sixth, 112
 Seventh, 118
 Thirtieth, 194
 One Hundred First, 125
 One Hundred Second, 128
 One Hundred Third, 131
 One Hundred Fourth, 134
 One Hundred Fifth, 136
 One Hundred Seventh, 139
 One Hundred Eight, 141
 One Hundred Tenth, 145
 One Hundred Eleventh, 146
 One Hundred Twelfth, 149
 One Hundred Seventeenth, 82, 155
 Three Hundred Second, 159
 Three Hundred Third, 161
 Three Hundred Fourth, 164
 Three Hundred Fifth, 166
 Three Hundred Sixth, 168
 Three Hundred Seventh, 171
 Three Hundred Thirteenth, 174
 Three Hundred Fourteenth, 177
 Three Hundred Fifteenth, 179
 Three Hundred Sixteenth, 183
 Three Hundred Seventh, 184
 Three Hundred Eighteenth, 120
 Essomes, 57
 Expenditures of the war, 51, 52
 Fifth army corps, 84, 88
 Financial cost, 51
 First army corps, 88
 Fismes, 83
 Foreign Legion, 71
 Fourth army corps, 88
 France, loss of men, 47, 60; financial cost, 52; time in the war, 54
 French Divisions, 11th Army Corps, 35; 125th division, 65; Fourth Army, 66, 67; 153rd, 76; at St. Mihiel, 89
 Germans conduct, 19, 22, 25; offensive, 31, 44; number of men, 46, 47; killed, 47, 50; drives, 69, 70; view of Chancellor Hertling, 70

Gravelotte, 90	117th, 135
Great Britain and United States, relations of, 24, 25; loss of men, 47, 50; financial cost, 52; time in the war, 54	118th, 135
Greece, loss of men, 48, 50; financial cost, 52; time, 54	119th, 135
Guard—see National Guard	120th, 135
Guatemala in the war, 54	125th, 137
Gullflight sunk, 18	126th, 138
Haiti in the war, 54	128th, 138
Hattonchatel hill, 88	129th, 140
Haute Marne, 37	130th, 140
Hesperian torpedoed, 19	131st, 140
Hill 212, 82, 184	132nd, 141
Honduras in the war, 54	137th, 143
Hungary, financial loss, 52	138th, 143
INFANTRY, Regiments	139th, 144
4th, 110	140th, 144
6th, 117	141st, 146
7th, 110	143rd, 146
9th, 86	144th, 146
11th, 117	145th, 147
16th, 101	146th, 148
18th, 102	147th, 148
23rd, 75, 77, 106	165th, 82, 152
26th, 102	166th, 152
28th, 80, 103	167th, 153
29th, 106	168th, 153
30th, 111	305th, 157
34th, 121	306th, 157
38th, 111	307th, 157
39th, 113	308th, 158
47th, 113	309th, 160
51st, 119	310th, 160
52nd, 119	311th, 160
53rd, 119	312th, 161
54th, 120	313th, 163
55th, 121	315th, 163
56th, 121	316th, 163
58th, 114	317th, 165
59th, 114	318th, 165
60th, 116	319th, 165
61st, 116	320th, 166
64th, 121	321st, 168
101st, 123	322nd, 168
102nd, 123	323rd, 168
103rd, 124	324th, 168
104th, 124	325th, 170
105th, 127	326th, 170
106th, 127	327th, 170
107th, 127	328th, 170
108th, 127	332nd, 186
109th, 129	349th, 173
110th, 130	350th, 173
111th, 130	351st, 173
112th, 130	352nd, 174
113th, 133	353rd, 175
114th, 133	354th, 175
115th, 133	355th, 176
116th, 133	356th, 176
	357th, 178
	358th, 178
	359th, 179
	360th, 179

- INFANTRY, Regiments (Continued):**
 361st, 180
 362nd, 181
 363rd, 181
 364th, 181
 365th, 183
 366th, 183
 367th, 183
 368th, 183
 369th, 186
 370th, 186
 371st, 187
 372nd, 187
- INFANTRY:**
 First Pioneer, 206
 Third Pioneer, 206
 Fifty-first, 207
 Fifty-second, 207
 Fifty-fourth, 207
 Fifty-six, 207
 Fifty-ninth, 207
 Eight Hundred Second, 207
 Eight Hundred Third, 208
 Eight Hundred Fourth, 208
 Eight Hundred Fifth, 208
 Eight Hundred Sixth, 208
 Eight Hundred Seventh, 208
 Eight Hundred Eighth, 208
Italy: recalls troops, 32; loss of men, 47, 50; financial cost, 52; time in the war, 54
Japan, war expenditures, 52; in the war, 54
Jaulgonne Bend, 63 (2), 67, 81
 "Lafayette, we are here!" 28
La Harazée, 92
Les Eparges, 87, 88, 90
Liberia, 54
Light Railway, 200, (2), 201
Limey, 84
Lorraine, horrors of, 33
Lusitania, 19, 96, 97
Lys, battle of, 44, 45, 247
Marbache Sector, 247
Marines, 24, 36, 58, (2), 59, 60, 71, 75, 77; 6th, 79, 107; 5th regiment, 96 (2), 107; 6th Machine Gun Battalion, 107
Marne, battle of, 21, 30, 44; river of, 56, 57; salient, 58, 71, 80, 82; second battle of, 58; valley, 62, 63, 69, 83
Marne Division, 82
Metz, 86, 87, 88, (2), 91.
Meuse-Argonne, battle of, 45; offensive, 91-94; statistics, 94; compared with the Battle of the Wilderness, 95; success, 96.
Meuse Hills, 87, 88
Meuse, valley, 55; river, 91, (2), 93
Mexico, German intrigue of, 31
Mezy, 65, 67
Missing, 95; number of, 49
Missy ravine, 76
Montdidier - Noyon Defensive, 59, 61, 62, 85
Montenegro, loss of men, 47; time in the war, 54
Mont Sec, 87, 88
Moroccan, (French) Division, 71, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80
Mortality of the war (comparative), 47, 48
Moselle river, 84, 86, 87, 88, 90
National Army, 39, 40, 45
National Guard, 38, 39, 45
Nestles, forest of, 83
New England National Guard, —see 26th Division
Nicaragua in the war, 54
No Man's Land, 35, 57, 79
Noyon-Montdidier, battle of, 44 (see Montdidier-Noyon)
Number sent overseas, 41, 42; killed, 47, 48
Oise-Aisne battle of, 45
Open warfare, American idea, 32-34
Ourcq, 81, 82, 83, 84
Organizations not assigned to divisions, 186
Panama in the war, 54
Paris, first Americans in, 28
Paris, natural protection of, 55, 57, 70
Permanent Assets, 53
Pershing, proves the wisdom of open warfare, 33; places American troops under Marshall Foch, 43; "farewell," 43
Picardy, 44
Pont-a-Mousson, 84, 87, 88, 90
Portugal, loss of men, 48; in the war, 54
President Wilson's notes, 19
"Rainbow Division"—see 42nd Division
Rambucourt, 34
Regulars, 36, 38, 45, 58, (2), 60, 71, 83, 96
Replacement Division, 37
Rheims, 35, 62, 66, 83, 84
River Marne, 56, 57, 61
Romagne, 92, (2), 93
Roumania, loss of men, 48; time, 54
Rupt-de-Mad, 86, 88

- Russian Revolution, 24, loss of men, 47; time, 54
 Saizerais sector, 84
 San Marino, time in the war, 54
 Second Battle of the Marne, 58, 82
 Sedan railway, 91; capture of, 93
 Sedition, domestic, 21
 Serbia, loss of men, 47; time in the war, 54
 a
 Seventh French Army corps, 35
 Siam, time in the war, 54
 Soissons, 35, 57, 78, 79, 81, 83
 Somme, battle of, 44, (2); valley, 57, 85
 S S. Cushing bombed, 18
 Standard Gauge Railway, 198, 199, 200, (2)
 St. Mihiel salient, 36, 43; battle of, 45, 46, 84; offensive, 85-91; compared with Gettysburg, 89; offensive, 103
 St. Quentin, 42
 "Sturm Truppen", 36, (2)
 Submarine Warfare, 20-23
 Supply and Shop, 201
 Surmelin River, 65
 Sussex torpedoed, 20
 Tigny, 79
 Toul, American sector, 34, 36, 37, 43, 55, 84
 Troops, transportation of, 40; number of, 41, 42
 Turkey, loss of men, 47, 48
 "Turn around", time required, 40, 41
 United States, slow to enter the war, 25, 26; loss of men, 43, 50; time in the war, 54
 Valor, tales of, 69, 73, 77
 Varennes, 65, 92, (2)
 Verdun, 36, 55, 69, 86, 70, 92
 Vesles River, 83, (2), 84, (2)
 Vittorio-Veneto, battle of, 45
 Vosges, 62
 War, proclamation of, 23, 24; crisis of, 42-44
 Western Front, 42, 46, 47, 54-57, 84
 William P. Frye, sinking of, 18
 Woivre, 86, 87, 90
 Wounded, number of, 49
 Yankee Division—see 26th
 "Yielding Defense"—69, 72
 Ypres-Lys, battle of, 45, 85
 Zimmermann Note, 21, 22

**PERSONAL RECORD
OF SERVICE
IN THE WORLD WAR**

PERSONAL SERVICE RECORD

Name

Residence at time of entering service.....

Age

Occupation.....

Entered service at.....

Branch of Army.....

Trained at.....

Rank

Embarked for service overseas.....

At.....

On board.....

Day of departure.....

Remarks

Arrival Overseas

Port of.....

Date of arrival.....

Disembarked

Entrained for.....

Reached here.....

Incidents of voyage.....

.....

.....

.....

First Impressions abroad.....

.....

.....

Starting a New Record

Billeted in..... From..... To.....

First assignment.....

In Division.....

Ordered to the Front

Left..... Date.....

Arrived at..... Date.....

Name of sector.....

Location of sector.....

Character of place

Kind of service.....

In the trenches?..... Entered when?.....

Longest period in trenches.....

Ordered to battle front.....

In Division..... Officer in command.....

Remarks

Training period in France from..... to.....

..... days at..... days at.....

On the Fighting Line

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Battle of..... Dates.....

Remarks

Casualties

Wounded at

Particulars

Gassed

In hospital

From..... to.....

Went "over the top"..... at.....

at..... at.....

Remarks

Taken prisoner at.....

Particulars

Promotions

Promoted from to.....

At..... Date.....

Remarks

Transfers

From..... to.....

At Date.....

Particulars

Citations

At..... Date.....

For

Remarks

.....

Decorations Received

.....

.....

.....

Discharge

Honorable discharge at close of war, date of.....

At

Cited for honorable mention

Furloughs



Items of Interest

Form with 15 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Mustered Out

Embarked for home on S. S.....

At

Reached port of Date.....

Entrained for camp

At

Mustered out of service

Reached home

Remarks

Officers in Command

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IN MEMORIAM

Name

Place of birth..... Age.....

Names of parents.....

Date of enlistment

Killed in battle of.....

Date Buried.....

Died of disease at..... Date.....

Died of accident..... Date.....

Died at sea..... Date.....

Buried at sea.....

Remarks

.....

.....

Summary

A series of 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.